

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
32031**

2010 Assessment Report

**Geophysical Survey on the
Chist Creek Property**

Skeena Mining Division

103I/08

**UTM Zone 09 NAD83
543500E 6022900N**

**54⁰ 21' North Latitude
128⁰ 20' West Longitude**

For

Page Minerals Corporation

By

Jim Young

February 2011

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1 Introduction

The Chist Creek Property, in the Central Coast region southeast of Terrace, B.C., hosts a large alteration zone believed to represent a Late Paleozoic volcanogenic massive sulfide system. This report describes the results of a ground EM and magnetometer survey conducted on the property between September 13-26, 2010. The survey was carried out by Discovery International Geophysics Ltd. of Surrey, B.C. and Hague, Saskatchewan.

2 Property Location and Access

The Chist Creek Property is located 24 kilometers southeast of Terrace, B.C. in NTS 103I/08, latitude 54°21'N, longitude 108°20'W (Figure 1). Logging roads extend up Williams Creek to within a few kilometers of the property to the north and extend to the base of the south facing slopes of the property near Chist Creek. Otherwise access is convenient by helicopter from the Terrace airport or heli-base in Thornhill.

3 Physiography, Climate and Vegetation

Elevations range from 800 meters in the south along Chist Creek, to 1464 meters in the west-central part of the property. Much of the area is above treeline in the alpine, where topography is moderate and vegetation is limited to heather and sparse patches of stunted softwoods. The south facing northern slope of the Chist Creek drainage is steep and densely forested. Streams that drain the southern slope are variably incised into the mountainside, in places forming steep sided slot canyons. Lower reaches of the property have experienced clear cutting, and the logging cuts have not been replanted. The area has a mild, wet coastal climate but with significant snowfall in the November – March period. Rapid snow accumulations in excess of over 1 meter in a day have been recorded in the area.

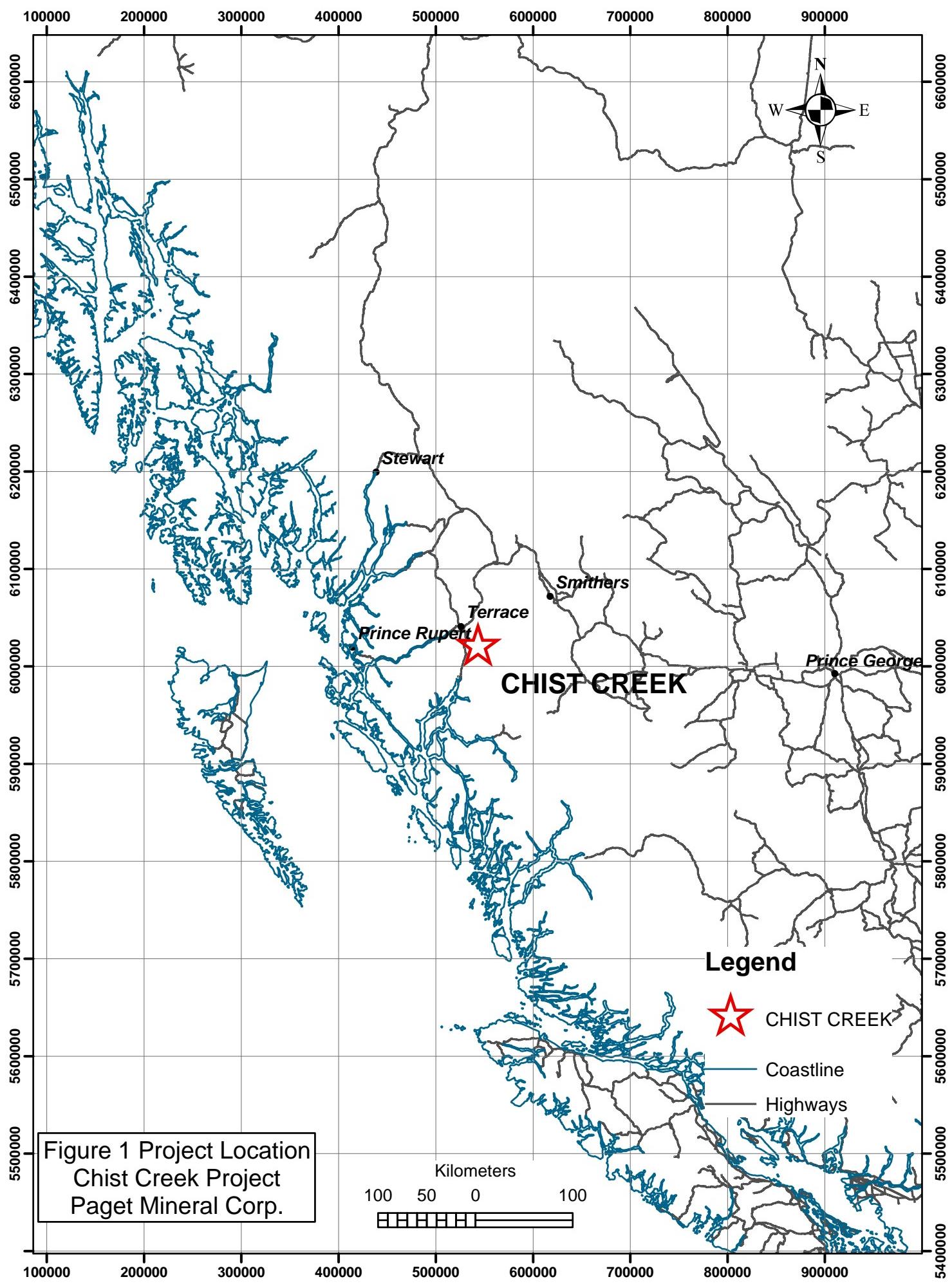
4 Claim Status

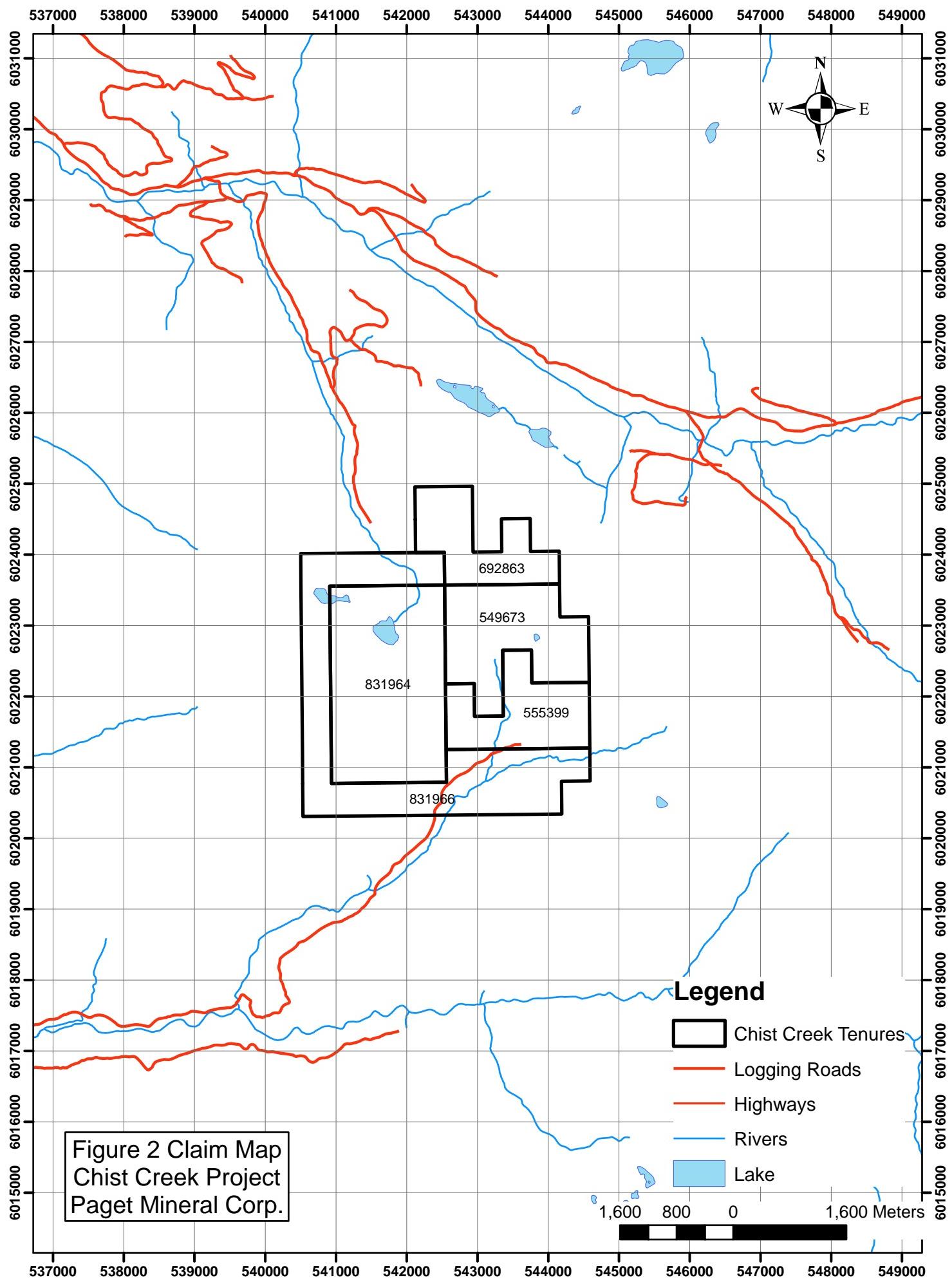
The Chist Creek Property consists of five contiguous claims which total 1545.4 hectares, as indicated on Figure 2. They are owned 100% by Paget Minerals Corporation (BCE ID number 213190) of 1160-1040 W. Georgia St., Vancouver, BC. The claims are currently valid until November 30, 2013.

Table 1: Claim Status

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
549673	RICHEST MAN IN BABYLON	213190 (100%) 213190	2013/nov/30	GOOD	263.8192
555399	CHIST 4	(100%) 213190	2013/nov/30	GOOD	188.4861
692863	SNAKE 1	(100%) 213190	2013/nov/30	GOOD	169.5441
831964	CHIST 4	(100%) 213190	2013/nov/30	GOOD	452.3285
831966	CHIST 5	(100%)	2013/nov/30	GOOD	471.2603 1545.4382

Good to Dates reflect new dates upon acceptance of work described in this report





5 Exploration History

Limited exploration work has been done in the vicinity of the Chist Creek Property. In 1984 and 1985 Ryan Exploration Co. produced geological maps of much of the Chist Creek property, they also conducted a rock, silt and soil sampling program. This work is documented in two assessment reports available on the B.C. Ministry of Mines ARIS website (<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/cf/arис/>). This work defined the stratigraphy of the area, and identified a broad zone of alteration in foliated volcanic rock, which hosted Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au mineralization. The property was staked by Paget Resources Corp. in 2007 and a two day mapping and rock sampling program verified alteration and mineralization consistent with environments that host Kuroko-type volcanogenic massive sulfides deposits. Work in 2010 by Paget Minerals Corp. focused on identifying new zones of mineralization and targets for diamond drilling. The Chist Creek property also lies within an area that has recently been the subject of a government mapping program (Nelson et al. 2008), a B.Sc. honours thesis McKeown (2008), and a Geoscience BC research project (Pignotta, 2010).

Table 2: Historical exploration work in the Chist Creek Property area.

Report #	Year Work Done	Company	Work Done
12717	1984	Ryan Exploration Co.	Geological mapping, rock, soil and sediment sampling (316 samples)
14076	1985	Ryan Exploration Co.	Geological mapping (1:5,000)
29595	2007	Paget Resources Corp.	Geological mapping and rock sampling (12 samples)

6 TDEM and Magnetic Survey Specifications and Results

A TDEM (Time Domain Electromagnetic) and magnetic geophysical survey was conducted over the Chist Creek Property from September 13-26 in order to assess the

potential for subsurface massive sulfides. During the survey 7.0 km of fixed-loop TDEM data were collected on 8 profile lines at a 200 metre spacing using two different transmitter loops. A total of 14.4 km of magnetic data were collected over the same area at 100 m line spacing. Two test lines of IP were also run in the southern part of the grid.

The survey logistical details and equipment specifications are presented in Appendix A, "Geophysical Report on Fixed-Loop TDEM, IP/Resistivity and Magnetic Surveys, Chist Creek Project", by Kuttai and Woods. A location map of the TDEM survey and loop layout is presented as Figure 2 of Appendix A. EM profiles for each line are presented in sub-appendix C of Appendix A, while an interpretation map of the TDEM survey is presented as sub-appendix F. A location map of the magnetic survey is presented as Figure 4 of Appendix A, while a the gridded and contoured magnetic data is presented as a shaded map in sub-appendix E.

7 Summary and Recommendations

The 2010 TDEM survey was designed to test the potential of the property for buried conductive massive sulfide bodies. This possibility is ruled out by the lack of late-time anomalies (Appendix A, Section 7.1). Although a number of linear anomalies were detected, these are interpreted as due to electrolytic conduction in a structure, not massive sulfides (unless sphalerite is the dominant sulfide). Although the TDEM responses do not do not require sulphide conduction, they also do not preclude some contribution from sulphides.

The magnetic survey indicates an overall magnetic gradient from a high in the northwest corner of the survey area to a low in the southeast, with several smaller amplitude mag highs scattered through the area. These may be due in part to magnetite-jasper alteration, which has been noted in places within the survey area.

It is recommended that an IP survey be conducted over the survey area to better map the distribution of disseminated and stringer sulfides as well as possible sulfide altered volcanic units or structures..

8 References

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Appendix A

Geophysical Report on Fixed-Loop TDEM, IP/Resistivity and Magnetic Surveys, Chist Creek Project

**Johnathan Kuttai
Dennis Woods**

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON FIXED-LOOP TDEM, IP/RESISTIVITY AND MAGNETIC SURVEYS

**CHIST CREEK PROJECT
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Chist Creek Grid: 54° 21' N, 128° 20' W

For
PAGET MINERALS CORP.
1160-1040 West Georgia Street
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V6E 4H1 Canada

By
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DATE OF WORK: Sept 13, 2010 to Sept 28, 2010

DATE OF REPORT: 02 February 2011



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SUMMARY

During the period of September 13th to September 28th 2010, Discovery International Geophysics Inc. carried out fixed-loop TDEM, IP/resistivity, and magnetic surveys for Paget Minerals Corp. on the Chist Creek project. The Chist Creek property is located west-central British Columbia, approximately 25 km south-east of the city Terrace.

During the survey, 7.0 km of fixed-loop TDEM data were collected on 8 profile lines at 200 m line spacing using two different transmitter loops. A total of 14.4 km magnetic data were collected over the same grid at 100 m line spacing. In addition, 1.4 km of IP/Resistivity data were collected on two selected lines as a test. All TDEM profile lines were surveyed using single turn 600m by 500m (approximately) transmitter loops. The IP/resistivity survey employed parameters $a = 25\text{m}$, $n = 1$ to 6. The magnetic survey data were collected at 12.5 m station spacing over the entire grid, except for occasion gaps due to steep terrain.

No late-time responses were obtained with the TDEM survey, indicating that no strong conductors exist on the survey grid which could be due to massive sulphides. However, weak, early- to mid-time anomalies were recorded, which are likely due to ionic conduction within shear or fault structures. Although no high-conductivity massive sulphide conductors were detected, the TDEM results do not preclude the possibility of non-conductive massive sulphides (i.e. with dominant sphalerite mineralization), or disseminated sulphide mineralized zones.

The IP/resistivity inversion results confirm that the dominate TDEM conductors on line 4200N at 2550E and 2750E are shallow low resistivity zones with no chargeability. This confirms that the dominant TDEM conductor on the east side of the survey grid is caused by electrolytic conduction within a major geologic structure, and hence is lower priority for further exploration.

Weaker TDEM anomalies at about 2200E and 2350E are also observed in IP/resistivity inversion section on line 4200N as shallow low resistivity zones, but are very irregular and not particularly intense. However, there is chargeability expression in the same area, so these TDEM conductors are more likely to be at least partially related to sulphides. The irregularity and only moderately low resistivity indicate that the sulphides do not form into a cohesive zone, but rather are more disseminated or sporadic. The anomalous zones are quite compact and shallow, except for the zone at about 2175E on line 4200N which is the best target discovered for follow-up drill testing due to the size and intensity of this high chargeability zone. The second best target is the weaker chargeability anomaly at 2300E on line 4200N because it has an underlying low resistivity zone.

1 INTRODUCTION

During the period of September 13th to September 28th 2010, Discovery International Geophysics Inc. carried out fixed-loop TDEM, IP/resistivity, and magnetic surveys, for Paget Minerals Corp. The survey was carried out on the Chist Creek property, which is located west-central of the British Columbian province, approximately 25 km south-east of the city of Terrace.

During the survey, 7.0 km of fixed-loop TDEM data were collected on 8 profile lines using two loops. A total of 1.4 km of IP/resistivity $a = 25$, $n = 1$ to 6 data were collected over 2 profiles. Multiple TDEM anomalies were found. After the completion of the TDEM survey a total of 14.4 km of magnetics with 12.5 m station spacing data were collected over the entire grid of 17 profile lines, except for occasion impassable gaps in the coverage due to steep terrain. All profile lines were surveyed using single-turn 600m by 500m transmitter loops. Station spacing for the TDEM survey was nominally 100m, but increased to 200m in areas of only background response, and reduced to 75m or 50m to detail anomalies. The surveys were carried out by crew chief, Kevin Mouldey and Adam Starnyski. At the completion of the fixed-loop TDEM survey, Anthony Robertson, John Kuttai, and Dave Budgell drove out from Saskatoon to aid in the IP/resistivity survey.

Instrumentation consisted of a Geonics EM-57/67 transmitter, an EMIT (ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology) SMARTem V receiver along with SMARTem transmitter controller, a Geonics 3D-3 induction coil, two GDD TXII-3600 IP/resistivity transmitters, an Iris ELREC Pro IP/resistivity receiver, and two GEM Systems GSM-19 magnetometers. Detailed technical information on the equipment used to conduct the TDEM surveys can be found in Appendix A: Instrument Specifications.

2 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The survey on the Chist Creek property is centred at 54° 21' N latitude and 128° 20' W longitude (UTM: 543,200E, 6,023,100N, Zone9, NAD83), on NTS map sheet 103 I/7. The survey area is located in the west-central area of British Columbia, approximately 25 kilometres southeast of the city of Terrace (Figure 1). The property was accessed via helicopter from Terrace airport, about 5 km south of Terrace. Accommodations and other amenities for the survey crew were obtained in Terrace.

All equipment and crew were moved daily via helicopter from Terrace airport to the survey grid and return. Once at the grids, the majority of the surveys were carried out on foot, with occasional helicopter support following morning drop off or immediately prior to pickup, to help move equipment and crew about the grid.



Figure 1: Location Map, Chist Creek Project

The Chist Creek survey area is located above tree-line at 1300m to 1500m elevation, on a mountain ridge. The survey area is largely devoid of trees and bush except for occasional patches of sub-alpine scrub in isolated pockets: e.g. in ravines and on more sheltered slopes. Although essentially on a mountain-top plateau, the local terrain is very rough in areas – in fact, impassable in some places without climbing aids, and certainly too risky for surveying with heavy and expensive geophysical equipment. The west end of line 4500E, and along a sharp slope break at about 2500E to 2600E on lines 4300N to 5000N, are examples of areas that had to be skipped.

The ground slopes away abruptly to the south, northeast and northwest of the survey area into dense sub-alpine scrub. The heavy bush and steep slopes in these areas limited all surveying. Geophysical surveys could be attempted on these steep slopes, but it would require well cut lines, and would be very slow and expensive to complete. Surveying down the mountainsides was clearly beyond the scope of these initial ground geophysical surveys on the property. More open forest, more amenable to geophysical surveying, would be encountered at lower elevations, particularly to the south.

The plateau ridge extends to the north, southeast and west of the survey grid, and additional geophysical surveys could be carried out a few hundred metres in any of these directions, although not over any known zones of mineralization, and also, at farther distance, beyond the property boundaries, especially to the west. However, the extension of the ridge to the west was utilized for placement of the TDEM transmitter loops and the IP/resistivity “infinite” current electrode.

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Electromagnetics

All electromagnetic (EM) techniques operate under the principle of electromagnetic induction. An EM field is created by passing a time-varying current through a coil or loop of wire (sometimes a long grounded wire is used). The “primary” EM field from the transmitter induces electric currents to flow in the earth, particularly in more conductive earth materials such as a massive sulphide ore body. These induced “eddy” currents, in turn, produce a “secondary” EM field which sums with the primary field in space and time. The resultant EM field is sensed by induction of currents in a receiver coil or loop of wire, or by high-sensitivity magnetometers (e.g. SQUID, fluxgate, alkali vapour). The greater the conductivity and/or size of the conductive body in the earth, the greater will be the secondary EM field sensed by the receiver coil or magnetometer.

There are two modes of operation of EM transmitters and receivers: frequency-domain and time-domain or transient EM. In frequency-domain systems, such as a horizontal loop EM instrument, the transmitter currents vary by a regular, alternating waveform at a specific frequency or set of frequencies. The secondary response from the earth has the same waveform as the primary inducing field except for a difference in amplitude and an inherent phase shift between the secondary field and the primary field. Characteristics of the conductive earth can be derived from the amplitude and phase shift of the secondary field, particularly at different frequencies. In particular, the spatial variation of the response, as the receiver and transmitter are moved over the surface, can be used to deduce the spatial position, form and size of electrical conductors in the earth.

Time-domain EM systems employ a primary EM field which is discontinuous in time so that the secondary field is measured after the primary field terminates. A rapid termination of the primary field or an EM “transient” will cause induction in the conductive earth similar to a more regularly varying EM field. The advantage of this technique is that the secondary field is measured while the primary field is off. Hence, measurements can be made with greater sensitivity and variations due to the spatiality of the primary field (e.g. topographic effects) can be avoided. In transient EM, the amplitude of the secondary EM field decays with time after the primary field shuts off, and characteristics of this decay can be used to deduce characteristics of the conductive body in the earth. In particular, conductivity-thickness product, or conductance, can be determined from the rate of decay of the response, although the size of the conductor and/or the size of the transmitter loop must also be factored into the conductance calculation (Woods, 1975; Woods et al., 1980; Lamontagne, et al., 1980; Gallagher, et al., 1985).

Transient EM systems can be operated in a wide variety of configurations of transmitter and receiver because of their inherent freedom from geometric restrictions. The most popular modes are “moving-loop” where a relatively small transmitter loop (often 100 m or less in size) is moved over the surface (or above the surface as with airborne surveys) and measurements are made with a receiver either within the loop (centre moving-loop or “in-loop”), or at some fixed distance from the Tx loop (offset moving-loop or “Slingram”). “Fixed-loop” is where a larger transmitter loop (usually greater than 100 m across) is laid out on the surface and measurements are made along profile lines (or down drill holes) outside or inside the Tx loop. In the large fixed-loop mode, measurements are normally made of both the vertical and the horizontal components of the secondary response.

3.2 EMIT SMARTem Transient EM

The EMIT Smartem receiver is a full waveform transient EM receiver that samples and records the entire TEM transmitted signal: on-time and off-time of all stacks. It can sample at up to 100 kHz sample rate (i.e. 10 μ sec per sample). The secondary EM field resulting from the presence of a conductor is recorded using induction coil or SQUID sensors in a pre-selected number of windows on the decay curve during the reading, by stacking successive pulses and averaging within the windows. Depending on the receiver settings and the transmitter base frequency, the individual window times can range from 10 μ sec to 4.0 sec after primary field shut-off, which are equivalent to a spectrum of frequencies from approximately 50 kHz to 0.125 Hz.

The EMIT Smartem receiver can be used with any transient EM transmitter because it operates with a separate controller that synchronizes the receiver to the transmitter pulses. The controller operates the transmitter by setting the repetition rate of the transient pulses. The transmitter circuitry generates the transient pulses and hence sets the characteristics of the pulses (e.g. rise time and form, shut-off rate and linearity, etc.), but the Smartem controller controls the repetition rate of the pulses and synchronization to the receiver via stable oscillating quartz crystals. The controller can operate at a wide range of frequencies from 0.0025 Hz to 12,500 Hz, but usually for TEM surveys it is in the range from 1 Hz to 1,000 Hz. The Smartem controller can operate with any TEM transmitter, but for the present surveys it was used with a Geonics EM-57/67 transmitter. Additional detailed technical information on the EMIT Smartem transient EM system can be found in Appendix A: Instrument Specifications.

3.3 Resistivity

The resistivity method is conceptually one of the most straight-forward of all geophysical procedures. Electrical current is applied to the earth, either on surface or in boreholes, using two grounded electrodes, a powerful electrical generator and wire cables. At some location within the generated current field, the electrical potential (i.e. voltage) is measured between two other grounded electrodes using a sensitive voltmeter. Knowing the positions of all electrodes and the intensity of current driven into the ground, it is possible to calculate the apparent resistivity of the earth from the measured potential. The apparent resistivity is the effective resistivity of a uniform earth which would give rise to the same measured potential.

There are a wide variety of arrangements of electrodes (i.e. arrays) for different exploration purposes. To determine how apparent resistivity varies with depth, a spreading type of array is used, in which the distance between electrodes is increased in

some orderly fashion and measurements are repeated. To determine how apparent resistivity varies with position, and hence map the spatial apparent resistivity variation, the electrode separation remains fixed and the array is moved with repeated measurements. Some arrays can operate in both modes simultaneously, thus forming two- or three-dimensional views of the earth.

The Wenner array is a spreading type array in which all electrodes are equally spaced along a line with the current electrodes outside the potential electrodes. The Schlumberger array has all electrodes along a line with the current electrodes outside the potential electrodes, but the potential electrode separation is fixed while the current electrodes are symmetrically separated. In the dipole-dipole array, the current electrode separation is set to the same separation as the potential electrodes, and the dipoles are moved apart.

The dipole-dipole array is also used in a moving mode, but since all four electrodes must be moved with each station, other less cumbersome arrays have been developed. The gradient array is similar to the Schlumberger array except that the current electrodes are fixed at some large separation and the potential electrode pair is moved about the region between them. The pole-pole array is essentially half a Wenner array: one of the current electrodes and one of the potential electrodes are at "infinity" (i.e. fixed at a very large distance from the survey area so that their relative location has no effect on the measurements), while the other potential and current electrodes are moved about. The pole-dipole array is similar to the dipole-dipole array except that one of the current electrodes is at infinity.

3.4 Induced Polarization

The induced polarization (IP) geophysical method utilizes the over-voltage phenomena of electrical reactance between metals or metallic minerals (e.g. most sulphides, graphite, and some oxides) and an electrolyte (i.e. ionic groundwater), referred to as "electrode polarization". Electrical current generated in the earth by applying a high voltage to a pair of grounded electrodes, will cause electro-chemical reactions on the surfaces of metallic mineral grains in contact with groundwater. The net effect is a build-up of charges on the mineral grains (i.e. overvoltage), which can be observed by rapidly terminating the current and then measuring the slow over-voltage decay with an integrating voltmeter connected to a pair of measurement electrodes. This is referred to as "time-domain" IP and the integrated voltage measurement is called "chargeability".

IP overvoltage can also be observed by noting its effect on an alternating current generated in the earth. At low frequency (less than 0.1 cps), the ratio of measured

voltage to current will be approximately the same as that obtained by DC resistivity. At higher frequencies (greater than 1.0 cps) the measured voltage will be slightly lower due to the opposing effect of overvoltage. This is referred to as the "frequency effect" and the methodology is called "frequency-domain" IP.

In addition to the over-voltage phenomena of metallic mineral grains, some other minerals (most notably clay minerals) can exhibit a weaker induced polarization response referred to as "membrane polarization". This is due to a displacement of the concentration of positive ions in the electrolyte next to mineral grains with net negative surface charge. The effect is much smaller than electrode polarization but can be significant in certain situations such as argillic alteration zones.

The arrangements of electrodes for induced polarization surveys are primarily the moving and combined moving-spreading type arrays. The most commonly used arrays are the dipole-dipole, pole-dipole, pole-pole and gradient. Each has specific advantages and disadvantages. The dipole-dipole array has good spatial resolution, good depth information and produces symmetric anomalies; however it has poor penetration depth, low current density, low voltage measurement and is relatively slow and expensive. The pole-dipole array has good spatial resolution and depth information, along with higher current density and voltage measurement, and better penetration depth; but it produces non-symmetric anomalies that are more difficult to interpret. Survey rates and costs are marginally better than the dipole-dipole array.

The pole-pole array has good current density, high voltage measurement and very good penetration depth; however the spatial and depth resolution is poor. The gradient array has good current density, very good spatial resolution and good penetration depth; but it has poor depth information and low voltages (except for large voltage dipoles which have lower resolution). Greater survey rates and lower costs can be obtained with both the pole-pole and gradient arrays.

3.5 Magnetics

The primary objective of magnetic surveying in mineral exploration is the identification and characterization of spatial changes in the earth's magnetic field. The spatial variations or anomalies of interest are those that span from a few metres to several thousands of metres. They are typically caused by anomalous variation in the distribution of magnetic minerals in the earth or by buried iron objects or cultural features. The anomalies caused by geologic sources are primarily related to the presence of the most common magnetic mineral: magnetite and related minerals, (titanomagnetite, maghemite, ulvöspinel, etc.), which can be collectively referred to as magnetite - a heavy, hard and

resistant mineral. The common rust-coloured forms of iron oxide (e.g. hematite, limonite, etc.) are orders of magnitude less magnetic and are rarely the cause of magnetic anomalies. Other magnetic minerals that occur to a lesser extent are pyrrhotite (important in some sulphide deposits), and ilmenite (important in some placer deposits). Most rocks contain magnetite from very small fractions of a percent up to several percent, and even several tens of percent in the case of magnetite iron ore deposits. It is the distribution of magnetite, and certain characteristics of its magnetic properties, that form the basis of the magnetic method. Buried iron objects and cultural features are also detected during magnetic surveying due to magnetic materials common to most man-made structures (i.e. steel), or due to magnetic fields associated with electrical current in power lines, transformers or other radiating sources.

Anomalies of the earth's magnetic field are caused by two different kinds of magnetism: remnant and induced magnetization. Remnant or permanent magnetization (the former ascribed to rocks, the latter to metals) can be the predominant magnetization (relative to the induced magnetization) in certain rock types. Remnant magnetization is related to the thermal, chemical or mechanical properties and formation history of a rock, and is independent of the field in which it is measured. Diabase dykes, iron formations, kimberlitic pipes and other geological formations with high concentrations of magnetite often have high values of remnant magnetization.

Induced magnetization refers to the magnetism acquired by a rock by virtue of its presence in an external magnetizing field: i.e. the earth's field. The intensity of magnetization is directly proportional to the strength of the ambient field and to the ability of the material to acquire a magnetic field - a property called magnetic susceptibility. The direction of the induced magnetism in a rock is the same as that of the earth's ambient field. The local variation in magnetic field strength observed by a magnetic survey is due to variation in the susceptibility of the underlying rock, which is mostly due, in turn, to variation in the concentration and habit of magnetic minerals - primarily magnetite. Typically, mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks have higher susceptibilities than felsic igneous rocks, which have higher susceptibilities than sedimentary rocks.

4 SURVEY PROCEDURES

4.1 Survey Grid Preparation

New lines were flagged with orange and blue winter flagging and labelled with the line and station at 25 metre intervals. When installing the lines, a compass was used to maintain the correct bearing and adjacent lines were monitored where visible in an attempt to keep the lines from closing together or drifting apart. Handheld GPS readings were recorded at each station, where possible, to facilitate accurate plotting of the grid on a topographical map. Although this method of survey grid preparation is fast and inexpensive and produces a reasonably precise grid map, a proper cut and chained grid should be considered in areas of future drilling to insure that the geophysical anomalies are accurately located for drill testing.

4.2 Fixed-Loop Transient EM

The fixed-loop TEM survey was carried out on the Chist Creek grid over 8 separate profile lines. This survey used two single-turn, 10-gauge transmitter loops measuring approximately 600m by 500m (see Figure 2). The transmitter loops were positioned at the west ends of the survey lines, as this was the only practical location due to the local terrain. However, it was still difficult and time-consuming to place the loops into position. The originally planned locations had to be modified on the ground due to steep slopes and impassable sub-alpine scrub. In one instance, along baseline 2000E between 4400N and 4600N, the helicopter was used to lay the loop wire into position over an especially steep slope. The end of the wire was attached to the hook under the belly of the helicopter, and then flown slowly along the line while a crewmember held the winder in place and made sure that the wire didn't tangle while playing off the spool.

A Geonics EM-57/67 transmitter, located on the common side of the transmitter loops at about 2000E on line 4600N, was used for the TEM surveys. An EMIT SMARTem V digital receiver was also employed along with Geonics 3D-3 simultaneous induction coils. Induction coils are better suited to detecting weaker conductors at relatively high frequency and in the early gates of the secondary decay.

For all surveys, the transmitter and the receiver were synchronized at a set repetition frequency using crystal clocks. One the first day, the survey was carried out on line 4600N and part of line 4400N at a frequency of 10Hz, which permits the recording of 25 standard SMARTem gates from 0.1 ms to 18 ms. Since no late-time response was obtained, it was decided to continue the survey using 30 Hz frequency and 20 gates from 0.1 ms - 6.1 ms.

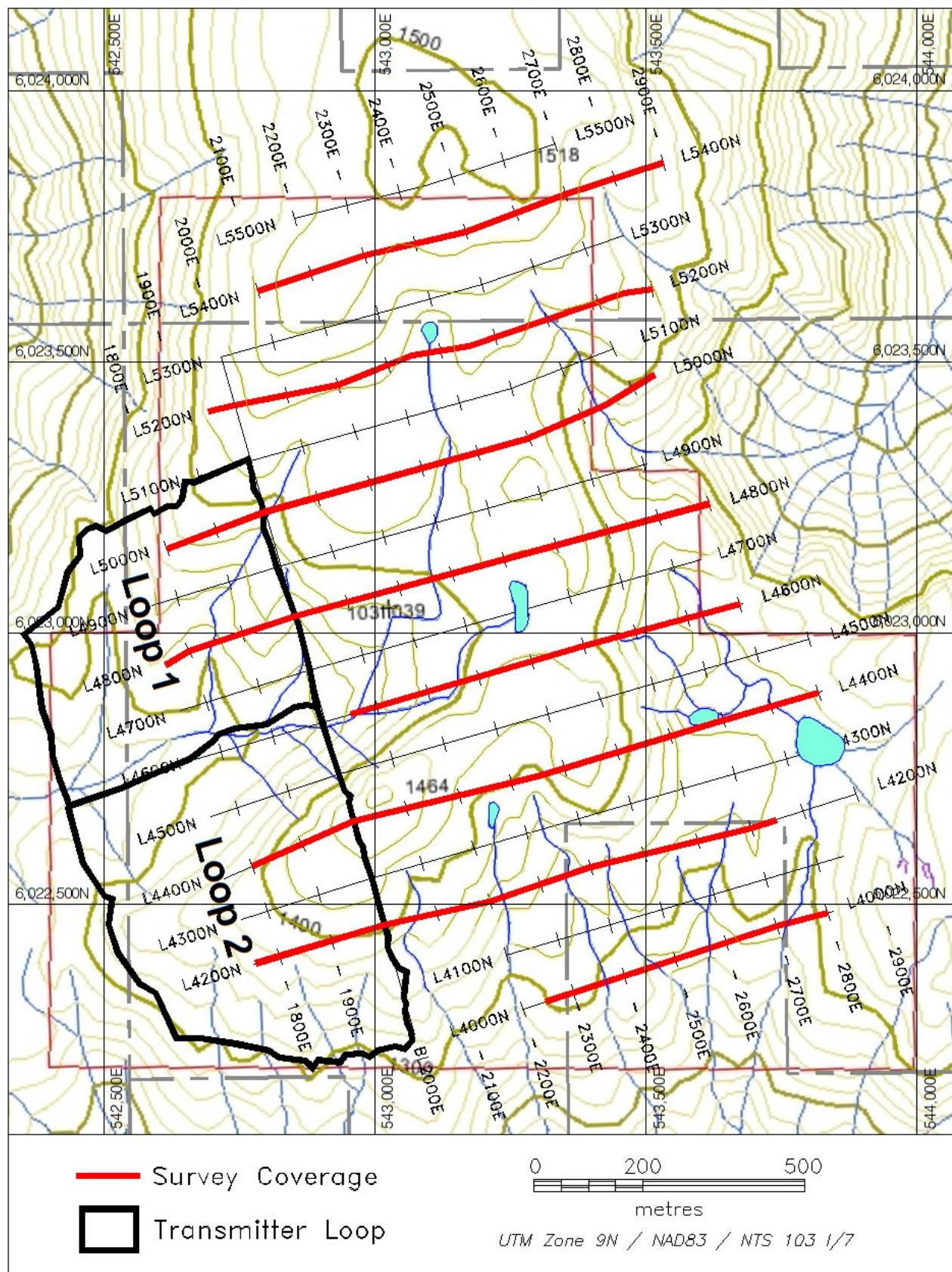


Figure 2: Fixed-Loop TDEM Survey Coverage Map

Transmitter currents were 24 A for Loop 1 and 20 A for Loop 2, with a turn-off times of 0.38 ms and 0.40 ms, respectively. Readings were taken at 75m to 100m intervals along survey lines, and at 50m intervals when passing over loop edges and anomalous responses. Details of the surface TDEM surveys are listed below in Table 1 and the survey lines and Tx loops are shown in Figure 2. Additional details can be found in the production notes in Appendix B.

TABLE 1: Induction Coil Fixed-Loop TEM Survey Coverage

Loop	Line	Station	to	Station	Total (m)
2	4000N	2250E	-	2800E	550
2	4200N	1750E	-	2750E	1000
2	4400N	1800E	-	2900E	1100
2	4600N	2050E	-	2800E	750
1	4800N	1750E	-	2750E	1000
1	5000N	1800E	-	2750E	950
1	5200N	1950E	-	2800E	850
1	5400N	2100E	-	2900E	800

Total 7.0 km

4.3 IP/Resistivity

The IP/resistivity survey was carried out using an Iris ELREC Pro time-domain IP receiver and two GDD TxII 3.6 kW transmitters, in series, to achieve a total output power of 7.2 kW. A pole-dipole electrode array was employed with survey parameters of $a = 25\text{m}$, $n = 1$ to 6. The receiver array and current electrode were advanced 25m for every reading of $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ dipoles. The Iris ELREC Pro receiver records both induced polarization and resistivity data simultaneously. At least two readings were taken at each station to ensure the integrity of the IP/resistivity data.

Stainless steel rods were used as potential and current electrodes. The receiver was placed in the middle of a spread of six stainless steel electrodes, which were connected to the receiver through individual potential wires. The moving current electrodes and the fixed “infinite” electrode at UTM 541,746N, 6,022,736E, were connected to the transmitter with 16-gauge wire, suspended above the ground to avoid animal chews, wherever possible. Transmitter currents ranged from a low of 0.2 amps to a high of 1.2 amps, depending on local soil conditions, but mostly varied from 0.4 to 0.6 amps.

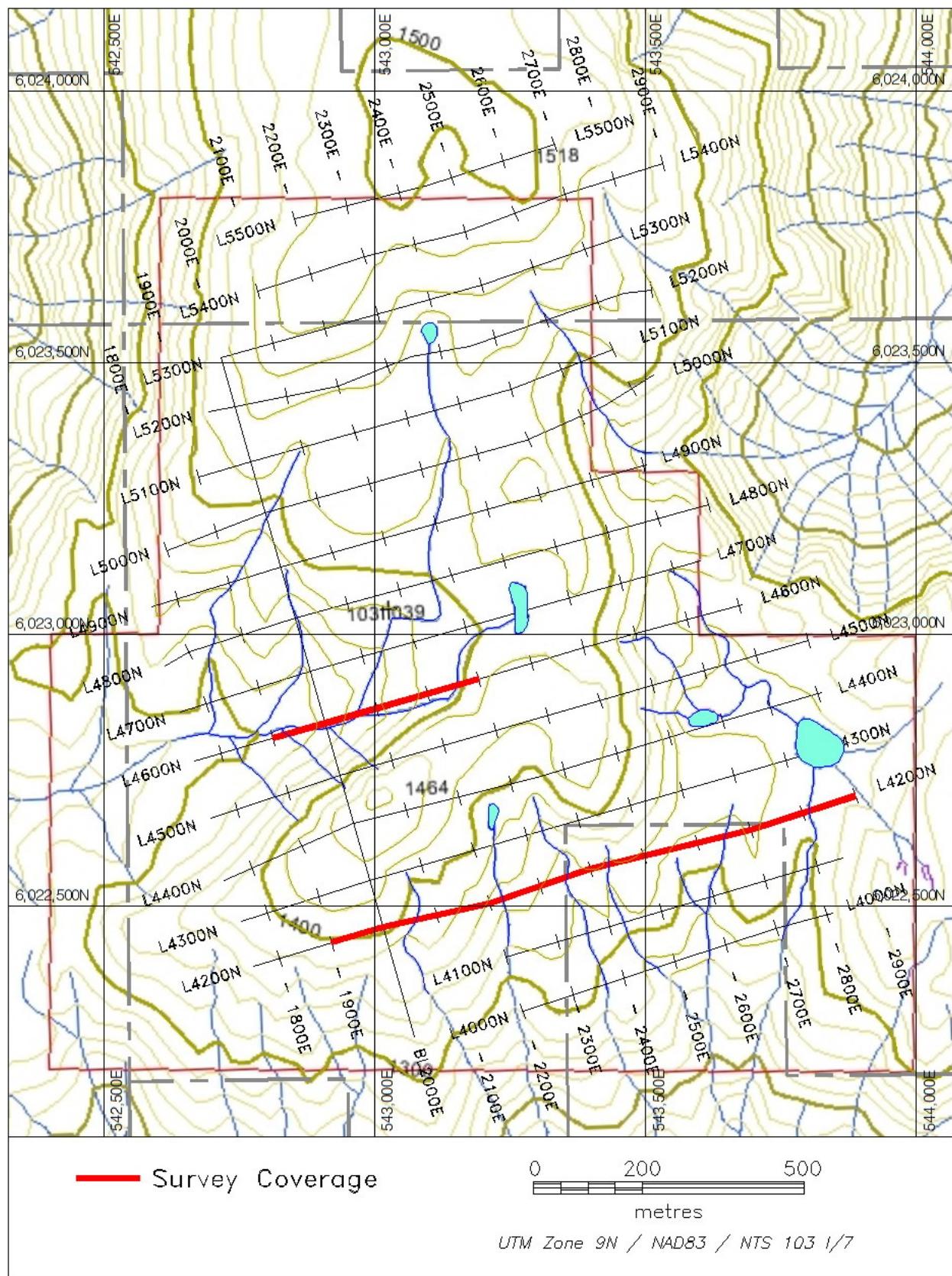


Figure 3: IP/Resistivity Survey Coverage Map

The receiver simultaneously records the primary, secondary and SP voltages from the potential dipoles. A value of apparent resistivity (in ohm-m) and apparent chargeability (in mV/V) is calculated using these voltages, the recorded current and the relative locations of all electrodes. The integrated chargeability is calculated by summing the secondary voltages in 20 time windows from an initial delay of 40 milliseconds (ms) out to 1.84 sec. The transmitter and receiver were operated on 8-second period: i.e. 2s on (+'ve), 2s off, 2s on (-'ve), 2s off, etc. Specific information on the Iris ELREC Pro receiver and the GDD TxII 3600 kW transmitter can be found in Appendix A: Instrument Specifications.

A total of 1.4 km of IP/resistivity survey coverage was completed on two lines during 2 ½ days of surveying with a crew of 4 men. Details of the IP/resistivity survey coverage are listed in Table 2, and the survey line locations are shown in Figure 3. Additional details can be found in the production notes in Appendix B.

Table 2: IP/Resistivity Survey Coverage Table

Line	Station	to	Station	Total (m)
4200N	1900E	-	2900E	1000
4600N	1900E	-	2300E	400

Total 1.4 km

4.4 Magnetics

The magnetic survey was carried using a GEM Systems Overhauser magnetometer model GSM-19. A second GSM-19 was set up behind the hotel where the crew was staying in Terrace, and used as a base station magnetometer to record magnetic diurnal variations and make diurnal corrections.

The GEM Systems GSM-19 instrument contains several microprocessors and associated digital circuitry for measuring, processing and storing magnetic data. The instrument digitally records magnetic intensity readings from a proton precession sensor connected to the receiver console, along with the time from an internal clock. Internal clocks in the GSM-19 mobile unit and GSM-19 base station magnetometer are synchronized at the start of each day's survey to the nearest second. In base station mode, the GSM-19 can store up to 10,000 sets of readings, which is more than 24 hours of unattended recording at 5 second sample interval. Through linear interpolation, diurnal corrections are automatically applied to data from the mobile field instruments during data transfer.

To insure consistently high quality magnetic data, the operators made every effort to remove all magnetic materials from their persons. However, certain magnetic items could not be removed, including steel shanks in work boots, clips and zippers on jackets, etc. Therefore, in an effort to increase the repeatability of the survey data, tests were carried out at the beginning of each survey day to determine how much of an effect these items have on the recorded magnetic field strength. Successive readings were taken at one location without moving and the repeatability was found to be typically of order 1 to 2 nT, which is therefore the error of the final data.

Magnetic data were collected at 12.5m station spacing on all lines. Line spacing was 100 metres between lines 4000N to 5500N. A total of 14.4 km of total field magnetic data were collected on 17 lines. Details of the survey coverage are listed below in Table 3 and the survey line locations are shown in Figure 4. Additional details can be found in the production notes in Appendix B.

Table 3: Magnetics Survey Coverage Table

Line	Station	to	Station	Total (m)
4000N	2250E	-	2800E	550
4100N	2250E	-	2825E	575
4200N	1975E	-	2900E	925
4300N	1750E	-	2825E	1075
4400N	1850E	-	2900E	1050
4500N	2200E	-	2900E	700
4600N	1750E	-	2800E	1050
4700N	1750E	-	2750E	1000
4800N	1750E	-	2750E	1000
4900N	1750E	-	2700E	950
5000N	1850E	-	2650E	800
5100N	1900E	-	2675E	775
5200N	1950E	-	2800E	850
5300N	2000E	-	2725E	725
5400N	2100E	-	2875E	775
5500N	2200E	-	2700E	500
BL2000E	4100N	-	5200N	1100
			Total	14.4 km

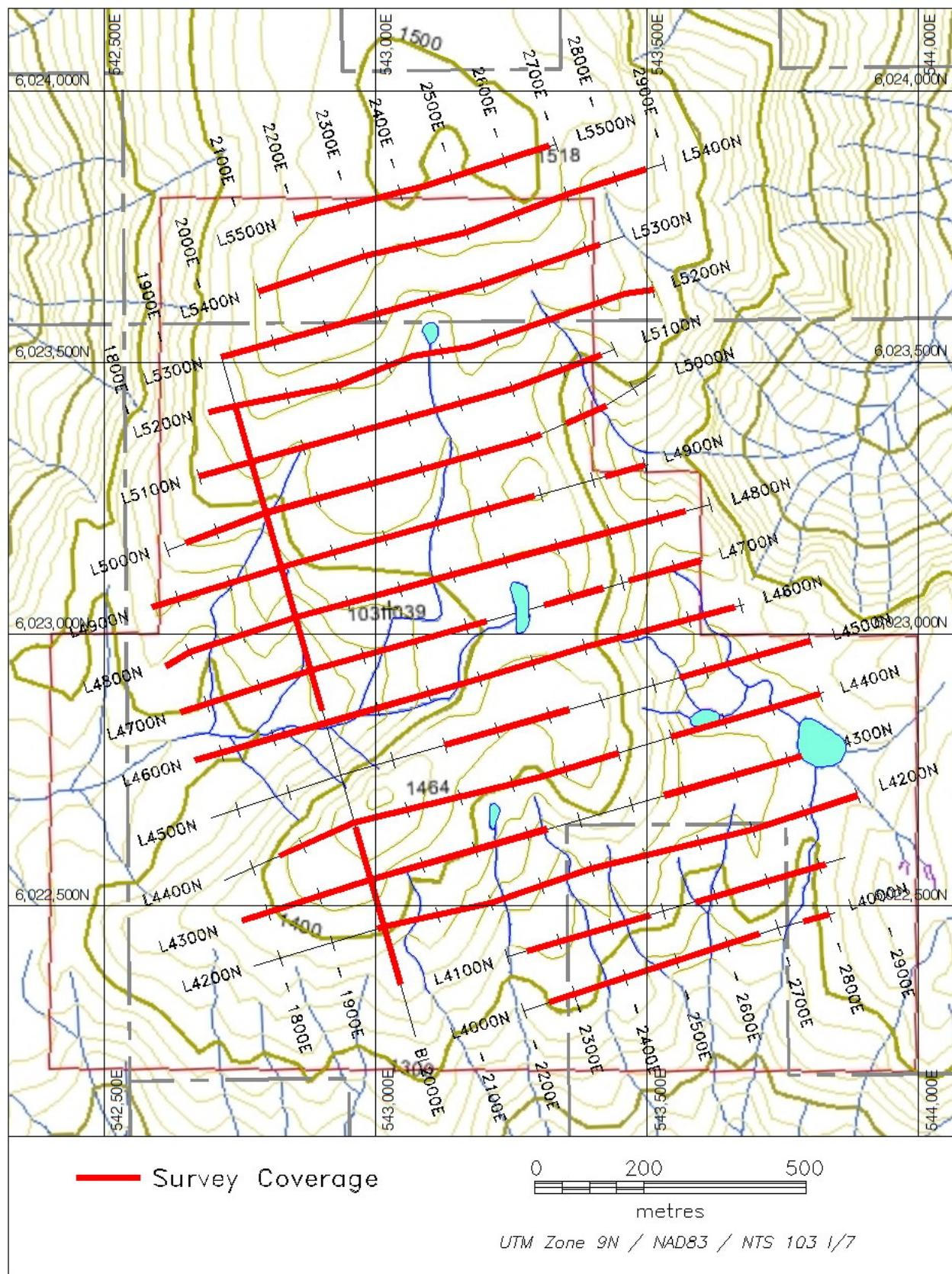


Figure 4: Magnetic Survey Coverage Map

5 DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

5.1 Transient EM

At the conclusion of each survey day, the TEM data were copied from the SMARTem receiver to another computer using a USB memory stick. The full TEM waveform is recorded at a high sample rate for each individual stack, therefore extremely large data files are produced each day. Full waveform recording permits post-survey processing such as stacking and windowing of the secondary TEM data. For example, post-survey processing of full waveform data may include a selective stacking procedure to help eliminate noise, or extracting the secondary response for an entirely different set of gate times than used during the original survey, or to obtain on-time or primary field data. This post-survey processing is carried out using an EMIT program called Agent99.

Agent99 is also used to QC the readings at each station by examining the secondary decay plots for each component. Readings with decays that are not smoothly varying with time (e.g. due to sensor movements and vibrations caused by wind) or lie significantly outside the range of the majority of decays at that station (i.e. outliers caused by localized spherics) are deleted from the stack. The final edited data are then converted from recorded units of $\mu\text{V}/\text{A}$ to nV/Am^2 by dividing by the effective area of the coil. The data are then written to a final TEM data file for each line surveyed.

The TEM data files are imported into another EMIT program called Maxwell, which is used to plot and model all types of EM data. Maxwell automatically reads header information from the TEM data files upon import, thus reducing human input, time and errors. Profiles for each line and each component are created at an appropriate scale, limited by the page size. Single-page plots were created for each component on each line; consequently, three plots are created per line. Each plot, depending on the frequency used, displays data from 20 or 25 gates (SMARTem standard gate times) for each individual component, divided into three early-, mid- and late-time panels, plus a top panel showing the primary field strength. Each panel displays 5 to 9 time-gates as linear amplitude profiles of the secondary data plotted in nV/Am^2 .

All pertinent survey specifications are displayed on the profile plots, including window gate times (in ms), transmitter loop size, transmitted current, turn-off ramp time, transmitter-to-receiver offset, etc. for each line. The gate times are referenced from the end of the turn-off ramp to the center of the particular window. The gate times are also listed in the header information of every TEM data file. The profile plots are shown in Appendix C.

5.2 IP/Resistivity

The ELREC Pro automatically records the following information for each channel with each reading: line number, current electrode station, potential dipole station, self-potential (Sp) in millivolts (mV), primary voltage (Vp) in mV, chargeability (M) in millivolts per volt (mV/V), chargeability stacking error or deviation, the current keyed in by the operator in millamps (mA), number of stacks, and 20 secondary voltages normalized by the primary voltage in millivolts per volt (mV/V). The 20 normalized secondary voltages are the average values in 20 user-specified, time-delay gates as specified in Appendix A. Semi-logarithmic gates were used with 2 second timing (0.125 Hz repetition frequency).

Successive primary, secondary and spontaneous potential readings are averaged during the stacking process. The receiver operator determines the number of stacks based on the quality of the data as exemplified by the consistency of individual readings and the indicated stacking error. Depending on the telluric noise and the amplitude of the receiver voltages (which depends on the apparent resistivity of the ground and the amount of current generated by the transmitter), typical stack counts are usually between 4 and 8. Usually, two or more successive readings are taken at each station to ensure the integrity of the data.

The data from each of the 6 dipoles are automatically stored with all associated header information with every reading. The positions of all electrodes for any given dipole at any reading location can be derived from this header information. The data are concatenated into a single data file as the survey progresses. New data files are started each day and for each individual line, and are transferred to a portable computer at the end of every survey day.

The first step of the data processing procedure is to reformat the instrument ".bin" files into column text ".dat" files. Apparent resistivities in ohm-m are then calculated from the primary voltage, the current, and the electrode locations using standard formulation. The total integrated chargeability is calculated by summing each normalized secondary voltage, times its gate width, and then dividing this total by the total sample interval. More robust processing can be carried out post-survey to reduce noise and improve the reliability of the data, by evaluating how well the 20-window secondary voltages fit a standard Cole-Cole model decay curve (Johnson, 1984).

Final processed data are written to plot data files together with their corresponding measurement location defined as the midpoint between the current and potential electrodes, and a pseudo-depth defined as half the distance between the current and potential electrodes. The pseudo-depth values are used to form standard Hallof

pseudo-sections of the data (Hallop, 1957) at 1:2,500 scale, as shown in Appendix D. Scales will not be exact because of page formatting constraints. All pseudo-sections are plotted with the same colour scheme so that line-to-line comparisons can be easily made. The pseudo-sections display both apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability data.

Hallop pseudo-sections cannot be considered true geometric sections of the IP/resistivity response of the earth along the survey line since the data are derived by measurement in a "half-space" rather than in a two-dimensional section (i.e. the data can be affected by anomalous zones to the side as well as at depth). In addition, Hallop pseudo-section data displays are complicated by the geometry of the electrode array. For instance, when either the current or potential dipoles are in proximity to an anomalous conductive or chargeable zone near surface, anomalous readings will result. When plotted in a Hallop pseudo-section, the anomalous readings appear to extend to depth on 45° slopes, forming the characteristic "pant-leg" type anomaly.

Pseudo-section geometric distortions can be overcome, and a truer section of the earth can be formed, by inverting the IP/resistivity data using formulation developed by Oldenburg and Li (1994). This formulation divides the two-dimensional earth into a rectilinear mesh of infinite horizontal prisms, each having an assigned resistivity and chargeability. The mesh is fine enough to adequately represent the topography and geologic section beneath the survey line, but can be no better than the resolution set by the dipole size and station interval. The mesh also extends beyond the survey line and to greater than the penetration depth in order to completely model the anomalous response.

In the inversion routine, the resistivities and chargeabilities of the individual mesh prisms are varied in a systematic way to find a better fit between the theoretically calculated response from the model and the actual measured response: i.e. the measured primary and secondary voltages. The mesh values can assume any value during this fitting procedure, except that the algorithm forces a smoothly varying distribution in preference to an irregular model, even though an irregular model may produce a more exact fit to the measured voltages. The procedure is iterative: it terminates (i.e. finds the best fitting model) once the misfit is below some predefined level.

The result is a geometrically and topographically "true" cross section that better represents the distribution of resistivities and chargeabilities beneath the survey line. But it may not be the actual distribution. Its accuracy is dependent of the density of measured data (the more data, the higher the resolution), and three-dimensional effects can produce spurious results. The results of the inversion are shown in Appendix D as individual resistivity and chargeability inversion sections for each line at 1:2,500 scale.

5.3 Magnetics

Magnetic data processing begins with reformatting of the data-dump files from each day's survey into standard XYZ data format (i.e. line #, station #, data...). Diurnal corrections are made automatically during the dumping procedure by combining each day's base station data with the data from the mobile field instruments. The exact time of each reading on the mobile instrument is correlated with an interpolated base station reading, and then added or subtracted from a common base station datum. The diurnal corrected magnetic data from each day are then concatenated into a single survey data file along with the UTM X and Y coordinates of each line/station location.

The total magnetic intensity (TMI) data are gridded, contoured and plotted, along with stacked profiles, on a GPS corrected survey grid and topographic base map at 1:5,000 scale in Appendix E. TMI profiles are plotted along each survey line with a base value of 56,000 nT and an amplitude scale of 1000 nT/cm at 1:5,000 map scale. The magnetic data were gridded using a trend-biased, minimum curvature, gridding routine by defining a rectangular, 12.5 x 25 m grid cell size with the long dimension rotated to the average trend direction of 330° azimuth. This appears to be the dominant alignment of the linear magnetic anomalies in the survey area, and is presumably the orientation of the regional structural trend. Trend biasing produces a much cleaner looking magnetic map because magnetic highs and lows connect more smoothly from one line to the next. The gridded total magnetic intensity map is useful for making regional tectonic and stratigraphic interpretations in the survey area. It can also be used to interpret cross-cutting magnetic breaks and structures (i.e. possible faults),

6 INTERPRETATION PROCEDURES

6.1 Transient EM

The discussion of the transient EM survey results is primarily a qualitative analysis of the profile plots based on past experience and aided by scale model studies (Woods, 1975) and primary field vector plots (Macnae, 1980). Quantitative interpretations are made using nomograms (Woods, et al., 1980; Gallagher, et al., 1985) and the results of these interpretations are transferred to an interpretation map as shown in Appendix F. Numerical computer modeling (e.g. Dyck, et al., 1980; West, et al., 1984; Duncan et al., 1998) is also utilized to interpret the data, or to confirm interpretations. Three-dimensional modeling routines (e.g. Walker and West, 1991), which allow the investigation of multiple conductors and the effects of conductive host rocks, are also useful in complex situations. Precise interpretations are often quite difficult due to

complex combinations of the background half-space response - i.e. the "smoke ring" effect (Nabighian, 1979) - and multiple conductor responses. In addition, an anomalous response from a large fixed transmitter loop is commonly due to a combination of electromagnetic induction and ohmic current channelling, with the latter possibly dominating.

The position and depth of the conductors are determined from the shape of the anomalous response after visual removal of the background half-space response and separation of multiple anomalous responses on the same line. For large fixed-loop TEM surveys, the top of a conductor is located directly below the in-line horizontal component amplitude maximum and the vertical component inflection maximum; and the depth to the top of the conductor is calculated from the peak-to-peak separation of the vertical component side lobes.

For centre moving-loop surveys, the top of a conductor is located directly below the vertical component amplitude maximum; although in the case of a planar, near-vertical conductor close to surface, there may be a sharp negative spike directly over the conductor due to null-coupling. For Slingram moving-loop surveys, the top of a conductor is located directly beneath a vertical component amplitude minimum between two side-lobe maximums. The depth to the top of the conductor can be estimated from the width of the moving-loop TEM anomaly.

The dip of the conductor is estimated from the asymmetry of the in-line horizontal component profile and the relative sizes of the vertical component side lobes from a fixed-loop survey. For a moving-loop survey, the dip of the conductor is determined by the asymmetry of the vertical component profile. Also, the peak amplitude of a moving-loop anomaly tends to migrate in the down-dip direction with later channel, because the late-channel response originates at greater depth due to migration of the induced currents toward the centre of a conductor with time.

The conductivity-thickness product (i.e. conductance) is determined from the rate of decay of the transient EM secondary response versus gate time regardless of survey mode or transmitter loop and receiver coil configuration. However, the size of the conductor and/or the size of the transmitter loop must be factored into the conductance calculation (Woods, 1975; Woods, et al., 1980; Lamontagne, et al., 1980; Gallagher, et al., 1985). A tabulation of channel times for the SMARTem receiver is listed in Appendix A (Instrument Specifications).

Large background responses, closely spaced multiple conductors, and broad anomalies from deep conductors often make interpretations difficult and imprecise. Generally the deeper the conductive source, the lower will be its spatial resolution.

6.2 IP/Resistivity

Resistivity and chargeability are bulk or whole-rock properties: they depend on physical properties that are common to the entire rock mass over the sample volume, which is a function of the resolution limit of the electrode array. Hence, a small zone of highly conductive or chargeable material may not produce as large an anomalous response as a more subtle variation in the average concentration of conductive or chargeable minerals in the entire rock mass. However, if the electrode array is small enough, the smaller anomalous zones will be detectable, but only at shallow depth since small electrode arrays do not have as great a penetrate depth as large arrays.

Variations in resistivity are due to variations in the content and habit of the major rock-forming minerals, especially the porosity and permeability of the rock, since resistivity is primarily affected by the amount and conductivity (a direct function of the amount of dissolved salts) of interstitial groundwater. Hence, highly porous formations such as overburden, or rock types with high concentrations of conductive mineralogy such as graphitic argillites tend to have anomalously low resistivity, whereas massive rock types with little conductive mineral content and low porosity (e.g. granitic intrusives), have anomalously high resistivity. Alteration has a pronounced effect on resistivity: clay alteration tends to reduce overall resistivity while quartz replacement will increase resistivity in confined regions.

Chargeability is a function of the minor constituents of the rock mass: e.g. sulphide mineralization, graphite content, and to a lesser extent, magnetite and other oxides, and clay mineralogy. The habit of these minerals is critically important to the amplitude of the chargeability expression. Since chargeability is a surface area phenomenon, smaller grain size and more anhedral texture (e.g. finely disseminated, clastic sedimentary graphite or pyrite) will produce greater chargeability than coarse grained mineralogy such as primary or secondary replacement sulphides.

6.3 Magnetics

Areas of anomalous magnetic intensity, displaying both positive and negative anomalies relative to the ambient field strength, are composed of geologic formations with above average magnetite content (e.g. mafic intrusives, iron formations, etc.). Strong negative anomalies may be caused by reversely polarized or rotated magnetic formations with strong remnant magnetization. Alternatively, large negative anomalies can be associated with positive anomalies due to the dipolar characteristics of anomalous magnetic fields. Narrow, high-amplitude anomalies are due to magnetic features very close to surface - broad magnetic anomalies indicate deeper burial or more uniform magnetization. Areas

of lower magnetic intensity than the ambient field, characterized by broad, low-amplitude, negative total intensity anomalies, could be related to hydrothermal alteration of magnetite to hematite. Geologic contacts or possible faulting can be inferred from the magnetic colour image along pronounced linear gradients and other discontinuities.

7 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

7.1 Surface TDEM

No late-time anomalies were detected by the fixed-loop TDEM survey, which indicates that no massive sulphide conductors exist on the surveyed portion of the Chist Creek property. This, however, does not rule out the possibility of a massive sulphide zone with dominant sphalerite mineralization, since sphalerite is not typically a conductive sulphide. It also does not rule out the possibility of a more disseminated or veinlet style of sulphide mineralization occurring on the survey grid.

A variety of weaker anomalies were detected by the fixed-loop TDEM survey. These early- to mid-time anomalies have been interpreted on the map shown in Appendix F as caused by weak conductors with conductivity-thickness products in the range of 1 to 10 Siemens. The most pronounced anomaly is due a long, continuous conductor along the east side of the survey grid at approximately 2750E. This conductor is likely due to electrolytic conduction in a geological structure or shear zone. It is clearly a major structure with considerable strike length and obvious topographic correlation. Whether or not this structure has associated sulphide mineralization cannot be determined from the TDEM survey results. The conductor appears to get stronger and more pronounced to the north.

Other similar conductors have been interpreted at approximately 2200N, 2350E and from 2500E to 2650E on lines 4000N to 4800N. These all appear to be shorter strike length and mostly weaker conductors than the dominant anomaly at 2750E. They could also be caused by fault or shear structures, with or without sulphide mineralization: i.e. the TDEM responses do not require sulphide conduction, but they also do not preclude some contribution from sulphides. These conductors, once plotted on a map, also appear to have partial topographic expression.

The conductor that extends from 2650E on line 4600N to 2550E on line 4000N appears to become stronger and more dominant toward the south, while the structure at 2750E to 2800E on these lines gets weaker and less dominant. Perhaps this trend would continue to the south if the fixed-loop TDEM survey were extended down the mountainside south

of the present grid. This north-south trending conductor at 2550E could be the start of another major structure extending to the south.

7.2 IP/Resistivity

The conductors on line 4200N at 2550E and 2750E, from the TDEM survey, appear as shallow, low resistivity zones with no associated chargeability in the IP/resistivity survey results. This confirms that the conductivity within these zones is due to electrolytic conduction in fault or shear structures. The weaker TDEM conductors at 2200E and 2350E do not appear as particularly intense or pronounced low resistivity zones from the IP/resistivity results, but have high chargeability expression which indicates that there are sulphides associated with these weak TDEM conductors. However, the irregularity and only moderately low resistivity at these locations indicates that the sulphides do not form into cohesive zones, but rather are more disseminated and sporadic.

The anomalous zone at about 2150E to 2200E has significantly greater chargeability than the zone at 2350E, even though TDEM conductor at this location has lower conductivity-thickness. This demonstrates that the TDEM conductivity is controlled primarily by electrolytic conduction in geologic structures rather than sulphide mineralization, and that IP/resistivity appears to be a better tool for detecting these anomalous zones. A similar zone of low resistivity and very high chargeability is noted on line 4600N at 2150E.

The inversion results display additional strong chargeability anomalies with moderately low resistivity expression on lines 4200N and 4600N at about 2000E to 2050E. No TDEM anomalous responses were noted in this area, however, it is close to the transmitter loop edge, and hence anomalous TDEM responses are difficult to distinguish. Also, the TDEM survey on line 4600N ended at 2050E.

7.3 Magnetics

Magnetic data indicate generally low magnetic field strength to the southeast and high magnetic intensity to the northwest. This overall variation is probably related to a change from volcanic rocks over most of the survey area to a granitic intrusion in the northwest. Another granitic intrusion has been mapped in the northeast corner of the survey grid, however this area has low magnetic intensity, so it must be a different phase of intrusion from the granite in the northwest.

Within the volcanic terrane, there may be two possible formations based on the base level of the total magnetic intensity. A low magnetic formation along the east side of the grid and a somewhat higher (about 400nT) formation in the south-central portion of the

grid and extending northwest to the granite in the northwest. This may be related to different volcanic lithologies or different extrusive phases.

Also within the lower magnetic intensity volcanic terrane, are multiple, narrow, high-intensity magnetic anomalies with TMI of more than 1000 nT above base levels. These anomalies appear to trend north-northwest at about 320° to 340° azimuth. There are many of these anomalies and they seem to appear randomly and sporadically throughout the volcanic terrane. There are a wide variety of possible explanations for these irregular looking magnetic anomalies. Possibilities are small intrusive dykes, or isolated zones of secondary alteration, etc.

8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The TDEM fixed-loop TDEM, IP/resistivity, and magnetic surveys by Discovery International Geophysics successfully delineated a variety of anomalous zones on the Chist Creek property for Paget Minerals Corp., which may be related to economic mineralization. Although no massive sulphide zones were detected (other than the remote possibility of massive sphalerite), the data collected over the 8 TDEM, 2 IP/resistivity, and 17 magnetic profiles, identified various structural conductors and zones of possible disseminated and veinlet sulphide mineralization.

The relatively weak TDEM anomalies detected at approximately 2350E on lines 4200N and 4400N are close to known mineralization and geochemical highs. In fact, this conductor is nearly coincident with a mapped iron exhalative/replacement horizon (jasper/chert+magnetite), and high Cu, Zn and Au values are found immediately to the north and south along this horizon. The high chargeability and underlying low resistivity at 4300E on line 4200N suggests that this TDEM anomaly is caused, in part, by sulphide mineralization as well as electrolytic conduction along the structure. This weak conductor, and particularly the chargeability high displayed in the inversion section on line 4200N at 4300E (75m depth), is a priority target for follow-up drill testing.

Additional, very high chargeability exists farther west in an area where mafic to intermediate volcanics to the west are in contact with mainly felsic rocks to the east. Sulphides have been mapped in the volcanic rocks near this contact, and although there are few geochemical highs in this area, the high chargeability zones at 2025E and 2175E on line 4200N (50m depth) and at 2050E and 2150E on line 4600N (25 m depth), are also high priority targets. The high chargeability zone at about 2150E to 2200E also has a coincident weak TDEM conductor on lines 4200N and 4400N, however the primary drill target should be the centre of the high chargeability zone displayed on the inversion

sections in Appendix D, rather than the weak TDEM conductor.

These anomalous chargeability zones tend to display a dominant easterly dip. The anomalous zones are quite compact and shallow, except for the zone at about 2175E on line 4200N which is the best target discovered for follow-up drill testing. The second best target is the weaker chargeability anomaly at 2300E on line 4200N because it has an underlying low resistivity zone. Drill holes should be laid out to intersect directly through the centre of the high chargeability anomalies on the inversion sections.

There is no significant mapped mineralization, sulphides or geochemical highs in the vicinity of the dominant TDEM anomaly along the eastern side of the survey grid, and no chargeability was detected at the east end of the IP/resistivity survey on line 4200N. This conductor is therefore interpreted as being caused by electrolytic conduction within a geologic structure of considerable strike length and obvious topographic correlation. No drilling is recommended on this conductor, however additional geochemical exploration for anomalous gold values could be carried out along the axis of the structure.

The other weak TDEM conductors, that have been interpreted on lines 4000N to 4800N at about 2500E to 2650E, are shorter strike length and mostly weaker than the dominant anomaly. They are also likely caused by electrolytic conduction within fault or shear structures, with little or no sulphide mineralization. There are a few isolated geochemical highs close to these weak conductors, at about 2600E near lines 4400N and 4500N, but they do not warrant follow up drill testing without additional indications of sulphide mineralization being present (e.g. from an IP\resistivity survey).

A linear trend of geochemical anomalies is located south of the Chist Creek survey grid and south of the present geophysical surveys. If the grid was extended south down the mountainside, these geochemical anomalies would be located at about 3500N to 3700N and 2400E to 2500E. The geochemical anomalies appear to be directly along strike from the TDEM conductor located at 2550E to 2650E from line 4000N to line 4400N. Additional TDEM surveys to the south of the present grid, on this southern facing mountainside, appear to be warranted.

However, IP/resistivity seems to be the more useful technique for geophysical exploration on the Chist Creek property, because there is a stronger correlation between high chargeability and known sulphide mineralization. Consequently, it is recommended that the entire Chist Creek grid area be surveyed with IP/resistivity, using the same survey array that was used for the present surveys: $a = 25m$, $n = 1$ to 6 . This survey should extend south down the south-facing mountainside on well cut and chained grid lines.

Respectfully submitted,



Johnathan C. Kuttai, B.Sc.

Geophysicist



Dennis Woods, Ph.D., P.Eng

Chief Geophysicist

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10 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS:

Johnathan C. Kuttai

I, Johnathan C. Kuttai of the municipality of Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Geophysicist with Discovery International Geophysics office at 147 Robin Crescent Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7L 6M3.
2. I hold the following university degree: Bachelor of Science, Geophysics, University of Saskatchewan, 2010.
3. I am a registered Geoscientist-in-training with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Saskatchewan.
4. I have no direct interest in Paget Minerals Corp. or the above described properties and projects that are the subject of this report, nor do I intend to have any direct interest.

Dated at Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, this 1st day of February, 2011.



Johnathan C. Kuttai, B.Sc.
Geophysicist

Dennis V. Woods

I, Dennis V. Woods of the municipality of Surrey, in the province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Consulting Geophysicist with an office at 14342 Greencrest Drive, Surrey, B.C., V4P 1M1.
2. I hold the following university degrees: Bachelor of Science, Applied Geology, Queen's University, 1973; Master of Science, Applied Geophysics, Queen's University, 1975; Doctor of Philosophy, Geophysics, Australian National University, 1979.
3. I am a registered professional engineer with The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (registration number 15,745).
4. I am an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists and the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists.
5. I have practised my profession as a field geologist (1971-1975), a research geoscientist (1974-1986), and a geophysical consultant (1979 to the present).
6. I have no direct interest in Paget Minerals Corp. or the above described properties and projects that are the subject of this report, nor do I intend to have any direct interest.

Dated at Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, this 1st day of February, 2011.



Dennis V. Woods, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Consulting Geophysicist

APPENDIX A

Instrument Specifications

GEONICS EM 57 / 67 TDEM TRANSMITTER

Current Waveform	Bipolar rectangular current with 50% duty cycle.
Repetition Rate	3 Hz, 7.5 Hz or 30 Hz (power line frequency 60 Hz) 2.5 Hz, 6.25 Hz or 25 Hz (power line frequency 50 Hz)
Rates below 1 Hz available from PROTDEM receiver through reference cable.	
Turn-Off Time	20 to 150 μ s, depending on size, current and number of turns in transmitter loop.
Transmitter Loop	Single Turn: Any dimension; minimum resistance 0.7 ohms
Output Current	25 A maximum; (50 A pp)
Output Voltages	18 V to 60 V continuous control, with motor generator,
Power Supply	1,800 W, 100/220 V, 50/60 Hz single-phase motor-generator. Optionally additional output is available with the addition of 12 V batteries (up to eight) or an EM-67, 100V DC, 2.5 kW power module, total output available 4 kW.
Synchronization Mode	Reference cable or optional quartz crystal.
Transmitter Protection	Electronic and electromagnetic protection against short circuit.
Operating temperature	\sim -35°C to +50°C
Transmitter Size	43 x 25 x 25 cm.
Transmitter Weight	15 kg.
Motor Generator size	
(EZ 5000XK1C)	51 x 43 x 41 cm.
Motor Generator Weight	31 kg.
Motor Generator Output	5.0 kW

ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology (EMIT)

SMARTem V Advanced Geophysical Receiver System

Front-End Electronics

- 8 Channels
- Programmable bandwidth 8 pole linear phase, low-pass, anti-alias filter
- Internal gain programmable 1-800
- Channels not used are powered down
- Self-calibrating
- Measurement of sensor resistance
- 10 Ohm input impedance

PC Functionality

- Intel Celeron 500MHz CPU and 128Mb RAM
- QWERTY membrane keypad
- VGA LCD screen 640x480 pixels
- Internal 40Gb Hard Disc
- Printer, USB and serial ports
- External keyboard and video ports

Environment/Power

- Rugged aluminum case
- Dimensions: 18" x 13" x 6" (457mm x 330mm x 152mm)
- Weight: approx 12 kg (depending on battery configuration)
- Operating temperature: -20°C to 50°C
- Internal nickel metal hydride battery pack with built-in intelligent charger
- Auxiliary power from external 12-24V battery
- Sealed against dust/moisture

Timing/Synchronization

- Transmitter frequencies from 0.001Hz to 10,000Hz
- Continuous sampling rate up to 1000kHz, interleaved sampling at up to 1 MHz
- Oven controlled 10 MHz crystal oscillators in receiver and transmitter controller
- Independent supply of power to oscillator with computer off

Software

- Rapid automatic gain setting
- User-selectable sampling rate/bandwidth
- Digital storage oscilloscope and spectrum analyzer functions
- User-setting of data acquisition parameters, including signal processing functions to improve signal-to-noise ratio
- Automated communication with 3-component borehole EM probe systems
- Display of survey results in profile or station formats
- Routines to reprocess and analyze data

- Transform to B field from dB/dt
- Mimic any other receivers' functionality
- Specialized functions written on request

Supplementary Info

- Rapid acquisition, analysis and display of TDEM, IP, resistivity, CSAMT and other geophysics data
- Eight programmable channels including amplifier, 8 pole linear phase low-pass filter and 16 bit A/D converter
- Time or Frequency domain processing
- Very low noise data acquisition
- SMART digital signal processing – superior rejection of power line, sferic, VLF and telluric interference
- Sample up to 1 MHz
- Fully compatible with integrated graphic spectrum analyzer and oscilloscope functionality
- Windows 98 operating system
- Compatible with Zonge, Geonics, Iris and other transmitter systems
- Crystal-synchronized or direct transmitter trigger capabilities
- Automated and manual crystal synchronization function
- Automated functions for acquisition of 3-component borehole TDEM data from Geonics BH43-3D probe
- Low power consumption, long-life internal nickel metal hydride batteries
- Power saving features
- Internal calibration of each channel and automated measurement of sensor resistance if required
- Optionally record stacked and/or raw time series
- Large hard disc for storage of several days of raw time series data

Gate	Standard Smartem Gates			Maximum Frequency	Gate	Custom Protem Gates			Maximum Frequency
	Start	Centre	End			Start	Centre	End	
1	0.087	0.100	0.112		1	0.0800	0.0882	0.0963	
2	0.109	0.124	0.140		2	0.0963	0.1069	0.1175	
3	0.135	0.154	0.173		3	0.1175	0.1313	0.1450	
4	0.167	0.191	0.215	1000 Hz	4	0.1450	0.1619	0.1788	
5	0.208	0.238	0.267		5	0.1788	0.2007	0.2225	
6	0.258	0.295	0.332	625 Hz	6	0.2225	0.2507	0.2788	
7	0.320	0.366	0.412		7	0.2788	0.3144	0.3500	
8	0.398	0.455	0.511		8	0.3500	0.3957	0.4413	
9	0.494	0.564	0.635		9	0.4413	0.4994	0.5575	
10	0.613	0.701	0.788	277 Hz	10	0.5575	0.6313	0.7050	
11	0.761	0.870	0.978		11	0.7050	0.7994	0.8938	
12	0.945	1.080	1.215		12	0.8938	1.0139	1.1340	
13	1.173	1.340	1.508	150 Hz	13	1.1340	1.2870	1.4400	
14	1.456	1.664	1.872		14	1.4400	1.6355	1.8310	
15	1.808	2.066	2.324	90 Hz	15	1.8310	2.0805	2.3300	90 Hz
16	2.244	2.565	2.885		16	2.3300	2.6480	2.9660	
17	2.786	3.184	3.582		17	2.9660	3.3725	3.7790	
18	3.459	3.953	4.447		18	3.7790	4.2970	4.8150	
19	4.294	4.908	5.521		19	4.8150	5.4755	6.1360	
20	5.331	6.093	6.854	30 Hz	20	6.1360	6.9583	7.7806	30 Hz
21	6.618	7.564	8.509		21	7.7806	8.8071	9.8336	
22	8.217	9.391	10.564		22	9.8336	11.118	12.402	
23	10.201	11.658	13.115	15 Hz	23	12.402	14.012	15.621	15 Hz
24	12.664	14.473	16.282		24	15.621	17.641	19.661	10 Hz
25	15.722	17.968	20.214	10 Hz	25	19.661	22.200	24.738	
26	19.519	22.307	25.095		26	24.738	27.930	31.122	7.5 Hz
27	24.232	27.694	31.155	7.5 Hz	27	31.122	35.140	39.157	6 Hz
28	30.083	34.381	38.678	6 Hz	28	39.157	44.217	49.276	5 Hz
29	37.348	42.683	48.018	5 Hz	29	49.276	55.651	62.025	3.75 Hz
30	46.366	52.990	59.614	3.75 Hz	30	62.025	70.058	78.092	3 Hz
31	57.562	65.786	74.009	3 Hz					
32	71.462	81.671	91.880	2.5 Hz					
33	88.719	101.393	114.067	2 Hz					
34	110.142	125.876	141.611	1.5 Hz					
35	136.738	156.272	175.806						
36	169.757	194.008	218.259	1 Hz					
37	210.749	240.856	270.963	0.8333 Hz					
38	261.640	299.017	336.394	0.625 Hz					
39	324.819	371.222	417.625	0.5 Hz					
40	403.255	460.863	518.471						
41	500.631	572.149	643.668	0.3333 Hz					
42	621.520	710.309	799.098						
43	771.602	881.831	992.060	0.25 Hz					
44	957.924	1094.771	1231.617	0.2083 Hz					
45	1189.239	1359.130	1529.021	0.1667 Hz					
46	1476.410	1687.326	1898.241	0.125 Hz					
47	1832.926	2094.773	2356.619						
48	2275.531	2600.607	2925.682	0.0833 Hz					
49	2825.014	3228.588	3632.161						
50	3507.184	4008.210	4509.236	0.04 Hz					

ELREC PRO RECEIVER

Specifications

- a. 10 CHANNELS / IP RECEIVER FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION
- b. 10 simultaneous dipoles
- c. 20 programmable chargeability windows
- d. High accuracy and sensitivity

ELREC Pro: this new receiver is a new compact and low consumption unit designed for high productivity Resistivity and Induced Polarization measurements. It features some high capabilities allowing it to work in any field conditions.

Reception dipoles: the ten dipoles of the ELREC Pro offer a high productivity in the field for dipole-dipole, gradient or extended poly-pole arrays.

Programmable windows: beside classical arithmetic and logarithmic modes, ELREC Pro also offers a Cole-Cole mode and a twenty fully programmable windows for a higher flexibility in the definition of the IP decay curve.

IP display: chargeability values and IP decay curves can be displayed in real time thanks to the large graphic LCD screen. Before data acquisition, the ELREC Pro can be used as a one channel graphic display, for monitoring the noise level and checking the primary voltage waveform, through a continuous display process.

Internal memory: the memory can store up to 21 000 readings, each reading including the full set of parameters characterizing the measurements. The data are stored in flash memories not requiring any lithium battery for safeguard.

Switching capability: thanks to extension Switch Pro box(es) connected to the ELREC Pro unit, the 10 reception electrodes can be automatically switched to increase the productivity in-the-field.

FIELD LAY-OUT OF AN ELREC PRO UNIT

The ELREC Pro unit has to be used with an external transmitter, such as a VIP transmitter. The automatic synchronization (and re-synchronization at each new pulse) with the transmission signal, through a waveform recognition process, gives a high reliability of the measurement.

Before starting the measurement, a grounding resistance measuring process is automatically run ; this allows to check that all the electrodes are properly connected to the receiver.

Extension Switch Pro box(es), with specific cables, can be connected to the ELREC Pro unit for an automatic switching of the reception electrodes according to preset sequence of measurements ; these sequences have to be created and uploaded to the unit from the ELECTRE II software. The use of such boxes allows to save time in case of the user needs to measure more than 10 levels of investigation or in case of large 2D or 3D acquisition.

DATA MANAGING

PROSYS software allows to download data from the unit. From this software, one has the opportunity to visualize graphically the apparent resistivity and the chargeability sections together with the IP decay curve of each data point. Then, one can process the data (filter, insert topography, merge data files...) before exporting them to a txt file or to interpretation software: RES2DINV or RESIX software for pseudo-section inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 2D section. RES3DINV software, for inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 3D data.

FEATURES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

1. Input voltage:
 2. Max. for channel 1: 15 V
 3. Max. for the sum from channel 2 to channel 10: 15 V
 4. Protection: up to 800V
5. Voltage measurement:
 6. Accuracy: 0.2 % typical
 7. Resolution: 1 μ V
8. Chargeability measurement:
 9. Accuracy: 0.6 % typical
10. Induced Polarization (chargeability) measured over to 20 automatic or user defined windows
11. Input impedance: 100 MW
12. Signal waveform: Time domain (ON+,OFF,ON-, OFF) with a pulse duration of 500 ms - 1 s - 2 s - 4 s - 8 s
13. Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltage signals
14. Computation of apparent resistivity, average chargeability and standard deviation

15. Noise reduction: automatic stacking number in relation with a given standard deviation value
16. SP compensation through automatic linear drift correction
17. 50 to 60Hz power line rejection
18. Battery test

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS.

1. Data flash memory: more than 21 000 readings
2. Serial link RS-232 for data download
3. Power supply: internal rechargeable 12V, 7.2 Ah battery ; optional external 12V standard car battery can be also used
4. Weather proof
5. Shock resistant fiber-glass case
6. Operating temperature: -20 °C to +70 °C
7. Dimensions: 31 x 21 x 21 cm Weight: 6 kg

	ARITHMETIC			SEMI-LOGARITMIC			COLE-COLE			USER DEFINED		
	0.5 sec	1 sec	2 sec	0.5 sec	1 sec	2 sec	0.5 sec	1 sec	2 sec	0.5 sec	1 sec	2 sec
Delay	60	120	240	40	40	40	160	20	20	20	20	20
1	40	40	80	40	20	40	80	10	20	10	10	20
2	40	40	80	80	20	40	180	20	30	10	10	20
3	40	40	80	160	20	40		20	30	10	10	20
4		40	80		20	40		20	30	10	10	20
5		40	80		20	40		20	40	10	10	20
6		40	80		20	40		20	40	10	10	30
7		40	80		20	40		30	50	10	20	30
8		40	80		20	80		30	60	10	20	40
9		40	80		40	80		30	70	10	20	40
10		40	80		40	80		40	80	10	20	50
11		40	80		40	80		40	90	10	30	60
12		40	80		40	80		40	100	20	30	70
13		40	80		40	80		50	110	20	40	80
14		40	80		40	80		50	120	20	50	100
15		40	80		80	160		50	130	20	60	120
16		40	80		80	160		60	140	20	70	140
17		40	80		80	160		60	150	30	90	180
18		40	80		80	160		70	160	40	110	220
19		40	80		80	160		80	180	50	130	260
20		40	80		80	160		90	200	60	150	300
Total	180	920	1840	320	920	1840	420	850	1850	410	920	1840

GDD TxII-3600 kW Induced Polarization Transmitter

The 3600 watts induced polarization (I.P.) transmitter works from a standard 220 V source and is well adapted to rocky environments where a high output voltage of up to 2400 V is needed. Moreover, in highly conductive overburden, at 150 V, the highly efficient TxII-3600 watts transmitter is able to send a current of up to 10 amperes. By using this I.P. transmitter, you obtain fast and high-quality I.P. readings even in the most difficult conditions. Its high power, up to 10 amperes, combined with a Honda generator makes it particularly suitable for pole-dipole Induced Polarization surveys.

Features:

- Protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohms
- Output voltage range: 150 V to 2400 V / 14 steps
- Power source: 220 V, 50/60 Hz
- Operates from a standard 220 V generator

Specifications:

General		
Size 3600	TxII-	21 x 34 x 50 cm
Weight 3600	TxII-	approx. 35 kg
Operating temperature		-40°C to 65°C

Electrical

Used for time-domain IP	2 sec. ON 2 sec. OFF
Time Base	1-2-4-8 sec.
Output current range	0.005 to 10 A
Output voltage range	150 to 2400 V
Power Source TxII-3600	Recommended motor/generator set: Standard 220 V, 50/60 Hz Honda generator Suggested Models: EM3500XK1C, 3500 W, 62 kg or EM5000XK1C, 5000 W, 77 kg

Controls	
Power	ON/OFF
Output voltage range switch	150 V, 180 V, 350 V, 420 V, 500 V, 600 V, 700 V, 840 V, 1000 V, 1200 V, 1400 V, 1680 V, 2000 V, 2400 V

Displays	
Output current LCD	reads to $\pm 0,001$ A
Very cold weather	standard LCD heater on readout

Protection	Total protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohms
Indicator lamps (in case of overload)	- High voltage ON-OFF - Output overcurrent - Generator over or undervoltage - Overheating - Logic failure - Open loop protection

GEM SYSTEMS INC**GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER****I. INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS****MAGNETOMETER / GRADIOMETER**

Resolution: 0.01nT (gamma), magnetic field and gradient.

Accuracy: 0.2nT over operating range.

Range: 20,000 to 120,000nT.

Gradient Tolerance: Over 10, 000nT/m

Operating Interval: 3 seconds minimum, faster optional. Readings initiated from keyboard, external trigger, or carriage return via RS-232C.

Input / Output: 6 pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and (optional) analog output.

Power Requirements: 12V, 200mA peak (during polarization), 30mA standby. 300mA peak in gradiometer mode.

Power Source: Internal 12V, 2.6Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, others optional.
An External 12V power source can also be used.

Battery Charger: **Input:** 110 VAC, 60Hz. Optional 110 / 220 VAC, 50 / 60Hz.
Output: dual level charging.

Operating Ranges: Temperature: - 40°C to +60°C.
Battery Voltage: **10.0V minimum to 15V maximum.**
Humidity: **up to 90% relative, non condensing.**

Storage Temperature: -50°C to +65°C.

Display: LCD: 240 X 64 pixels, OR 8 X 30 characters. Built in heater for below -20°C.

Dimensions: **Console:** 223 x 69 x 240mm.
Sensor Staff: 4 x 450mm sections.
Sensor: 170 x 71mm dia.
Weight: console 2.1kg, Staff 0.9kg, Sensors 1.1kg each.

VLF

Frequency Range: 15 - 30.0 kHz plus 57.9 kHz (Alaskan station)

Parameters Measured: Vertical in-phase and out-of-phase components as percentage of total field.

2 relative components of horizontal field. Absolute amplitude of total field.

Resolution: 0.1%.

Number of Stations: Up to 3 at a time.

Storage: Automatic with: time, coordinates, magnetic field / gradient, slope, EM field, frequency, in- and out-of-phase vertical, and both horizontal components for each selected station.

Terrain Slope Range: 0° - 90° (entered manually).

Sensor Dimensions: 140 x 150 x 90 mm. (5.5 x 6 x 3 inches).

Sensor Weight: 1.0 kg (2.2 lb).

APPENDIX B

Survey Production Notes

Discovery Int'l Geophysics Inc. - Production Notes**Paget Minerals - Chist Creek Project - TDEM, Magnetic and IP/Resistivity Surveys
September 13 to 28, 2010**

Crew: Anthony Robertson (crew chief), Kevin Mouldey (crew chief), John Kuttai (geophysicist), Adam Starnyski, Dave Budgell.
(Submitted by Kevin Mouldey)

Mon, Sep 13, 2010, Chist Creek - Kevin and Adam drove one truck and all TDEM equipment from Houston to Terrace BC. Arrived in the afternoon, checked into motel, and made contact with the helicopter pilot Craig Roy at Lakelseair, about the job. Weather looks good for the next week. **Mobilization-demobilization**

Tue, Sep 14, 2010, Chist Creek - Kevin and Adam got to heli-port by 7:30, and started loading up a sling load. We had a few delays due to the pilot dealing with paperwork and trying to spread the weight for the least amount of trips possible. We arrived at the grid around 8:30 with an internal load after about a 12 minute ride to the grid. The sling came in about a half hour later and the pilot shut down so we could get all the wire situated for drops around the loop. Kevin went and did some wire drops and finished by 9:30 and helicopter returned to Terrace. We then got to laying loop 2 out. Due to the tough terrain, the loop took the majority of the day. We got stumped at line 4450N and BL (2000E) because of a 100 to 150 meter drop off to get to L4600N where we dropped the Tx and really there was just no way around it. Kevin tried walking up to the edge, tying the wire on a rock with a bunch of slack and threw it down (unsuccessfully the first two times) finally Kevin got it about half way down by that time it was 6:00pm and we had already made the pilot shut down for half an hour so we figured we had better leave it for the morning. **TDEM Survey Day**

Wed, Sep 15, 2010, Chist Creek - Kevin and Adam arrived at the grid at about 8:30 and had the helicopter lay out the last few hundred meters by tying the end of the wire onto his long line and having the pilot pulling it up and over the cliff. We started surveying on L4600N and surveyed from 2050E to 2800E for 750m and were unable to take readings at 2850E and 2900E due to steep terrain. So we proceeded to move over to 4400N and surveyed from 2900E to 2250E. These lines were really rough so production was pretty slow. Getting up to 2500E from 2600E was a chore; we tried scrambling up the hill but no luck. So we had to walk around about 600m to get the top from a less steep embankment. Had to skip 2550E though as it was on the side of the hill. We finished the day off at 2250E on L4400N and walked back to Tx as it was 6:00pm already. Total surveying: 1.4 km. **TDEM Survey Day**

Thu, Sep 16, 2010, Chist Creek - Kevin and Adam arrived at the grid at 8:30 and had the pilot shut down for 15 minutes so we could fire up the transmitter and gas up the generators. We then got dropped off at the top of the hill and proceeded to survey L4400N from 2200E to 1800E. We moved over to L4200N and surveyed from 1750E to

2900E. We then moved on to L4000N and surveyed west from 2800E to 2250E. Stations 2850E and 2900E could not be surveyed because of cliffs, also we had to cut short at 2250E due to a ravine and tough terrain at the west end of L4000N. Helicopter came for a pick up at 5:30pm. Total surveying: 2.2km. **TDEM Survey Day**

Fri, Sep 17, 2010, Chist Creek - We got out to the grid at about 8:15 and started wrapping up loop 2, we told the pilot to come back in 3 hours for wire pick up and drop off for loop 3, he ended up shutting down for 15 minutes when he came back. We set up loop 3 and were finished around 5:00pm. The pilot was already on his way out, so no surveying was done. **TDEM Survey Day**

Sat, Sep 18, 2010, Chist Creek – Squared up the north end of loop 1 by repositioning the loop wire, and the started off at L4800N and worked our way to the east end, surveying from 1750E to 2800E and proceeded to walk over to L5000N. Surveyed L5000N from 1800E to 2750E. Finished surveying at 5:00pm and walked back to the Tx to shut down and wait for a pickup. Total surveying: 2.0km. **TDEM Survey Day**

Sun, Sep 19, 2010, Chist Creek - Kevin and Adam surveyed L5200N and L5400N, completing the induction coil survey. We were unable to survey 2850E and 2900E on L5200N due to steep terrain. Weather started turning for the worse and had to call the helicopter in for a pickup at 4:00pm. Total surveying: 1.75km. **TDEM Survey Day**

Mon, Sep 20, 2010, Chist Creek - We got out to the field by 8:30, and packed an internal load for the pilot to take back to the heli base. Wrap loop 1 and were finished that by 12:30. We got the magnetic gear ready and proceeded to survey L4600N and the east end of L4500N, 44N, 43N, and 42N, and were ready for a pickup up by 4:00. Total surveying: 2.1km. Anthony, John and Dave departed Saskatoon with all of the IP/resistivity gear at around 12:00pm and drove to Hinton AB, arriving around 8:00pm. **TDEM Survey 1/2 Day and Magnetic Survey 1/2 Day**

Tue, Sep 21, 2010, Chist Creek - Kevin and Adam arrived at the grid at 8:15 and got dropped off on L5400N and proceeded with the magnetic survey all day on lines 5500N to 4800N. Helicopter pickup was 5:30pm. Total surveying: 5.6km. Anthony, John and Dave departed Hinton, AB around 8:30am and arrived in Terrace around 6:00pm where they met up with Kevin and Adam. **Magnetic Survey Day**

Wed, Sep 22, 2010, Chist Creek - Departed Terrace around 7:30am. Two crew members installed a current infinite in a pond west of the grid at 541,746 N 6,022,736 E and laid wire to where the transmitter and generator was dropped off by the helicopter at about 2000E on L4600N. Other crew set up the a=25m, n=1 to 6 PLDP array on L4200N. Four crew members surveyed L4200N from 2000E to 2750E. The crew experienced delays due to fairly dense bush and a poorly picked Tx location causing communication problems. Adam carried out 3.6km of magnetic surveying on lines 4700N

to 4300N and BL2000E. Arrived back in Terrace around 6:30pm. **IP/Resistivity Survey Day (3 extra crew members) and Magnetic Survey Day**

Thu, Sep 23, 2010, Chist Creek - Departed Terrace around 7:30am. The Tx site was moved to a more ideal location so as to fix the communication problems. Surveyed L4200N from 2750E to 2900E and then closed the array off to n=3. Wrapped back up to 2000E and then re-setup the array and collected data from 1925E to 1975E. The array was wrapped again and then the current feed was wrapped back to the Tx and then laid over to L4600N. Still had most of the day left and good weather so setup on L4600N at 1900E and surveyed up to 2300E. The crew experienced delays due to finding acceptable ground contacts in a shale slide. Adam completed 2.3km magnetic survey on lines 4300N to 4000N and BL2000E. Arrived back in Terrace around 6:45pm. **IP/Resistivity Survey Day (3 extra crew members) and Magnetic Survey Day**

Fri, Sep 24, 2010, Chist Creek - Departed Terrace around 8:00am. The survey array on L4600N was closed off and then all wire on the grid was wrapped up. The majority of the gear was moved off the grid however, due to increasingly poor weather, the last sling load could not be made and all of the transmitter equipment was left behind. Arrived back in Terrace around 1:00pm. Anthony, John, Kevin and Dave departed Terrace around 5:00pm and arrived in Smithers around 7:30pm. Adam remained in Terrace to receive the transmitter equipment whenever the weather cleared up. **IP/Resistivity Survey Day (3 extra crew members)**

Sat, Sep 25, 2010, Chist Creek - Unable to fly due to bad weather to collect Tx gear. **Standby Day**

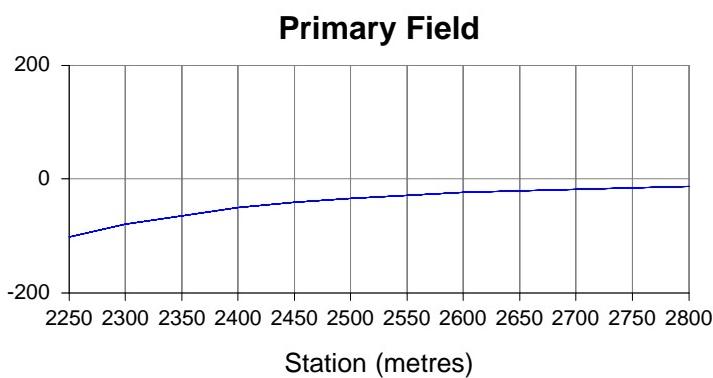
Sun, Sep 26, 2010, Chist Creek - Unable to fly due to bad weather to collect Tx gear. **Standby Day**

Mon, Sep 27, 2010, Chist Creek - Unable to fly due to bad weather to collect Tx gear. **Standby Day**

Tue, Sep 28, 2010, Chist Creek - The pilot made a trip for the sling load in a small window of opportunity and was able to retrieve it at 1:00pm. The Tx was flooded with water after sitting out in the rain for 3 days and was damaged. Adam packed the rest of the remaining gear and drove to Fraser Lake arriving at 7:00pm. **Standby Day**

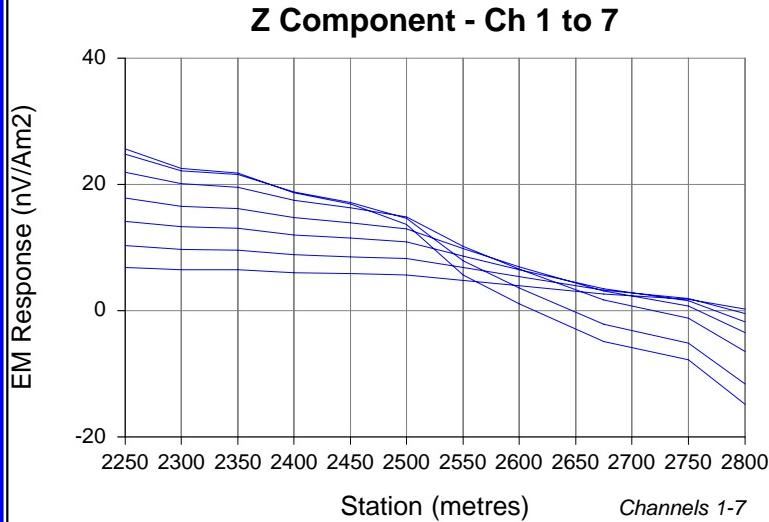
APPENDIX C

Transient EM Profiles



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1 : 0.0995	11 : 0.8695
2 : 0.1245	12 : 1.080
3 : 0.1540	13 : 1.341
4 : 0.1910	14 : 1.664
5 : 0.2375	15 : 2.066
6 : 0.2950	16 : 2.565
7 : 0.3660	17 : 3.184
8 : 0.4545	18 : 3.953
9 : 0.5645	19 : 4.908
10 : 0.7005	20 : 6.093



SURVEY PARAMETERS

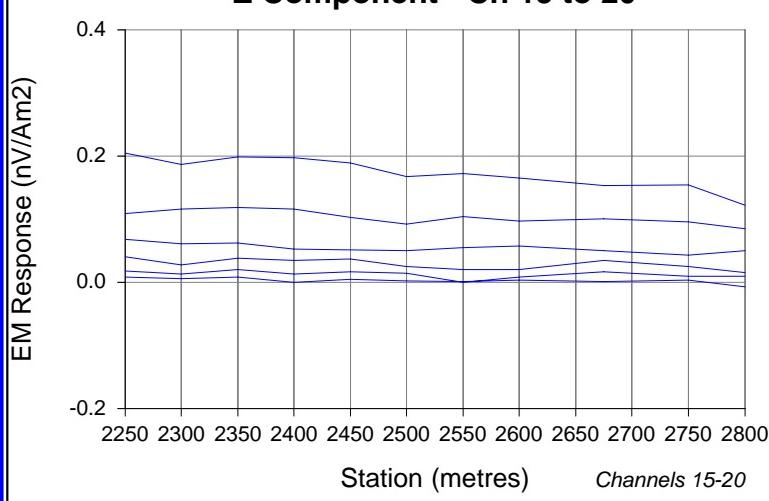
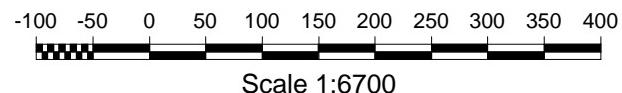
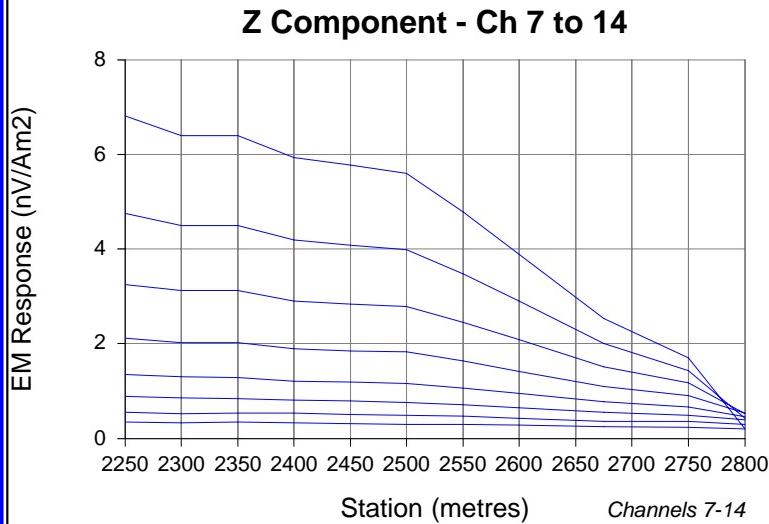
Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-75 m

RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Z
Rx Coil : Geonic 3D-3

TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms



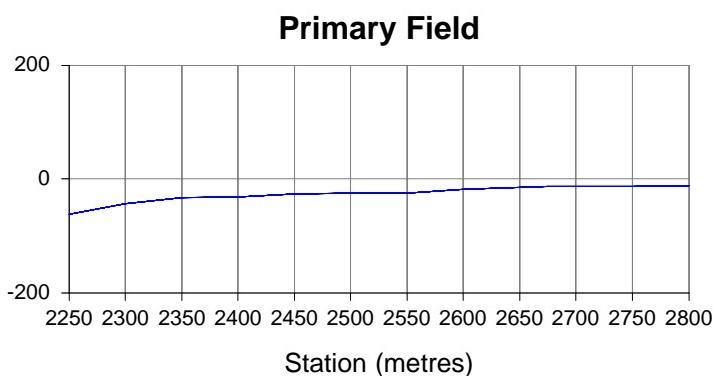
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 4000N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

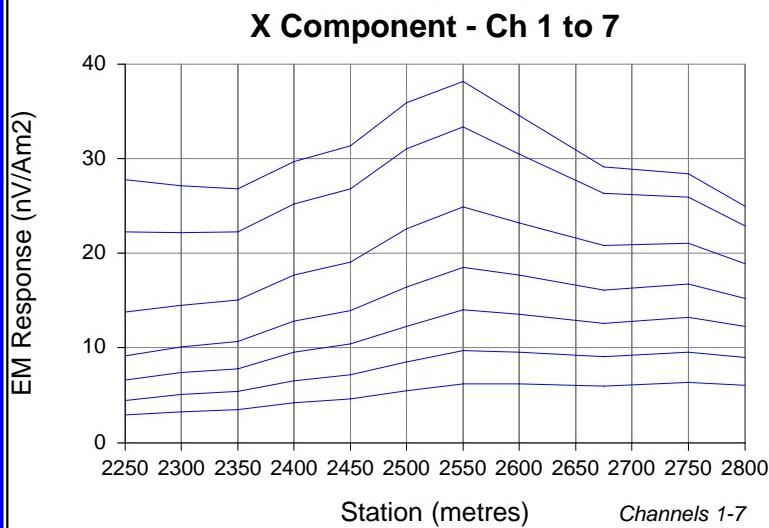
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093



SURVEY PARAMETERS

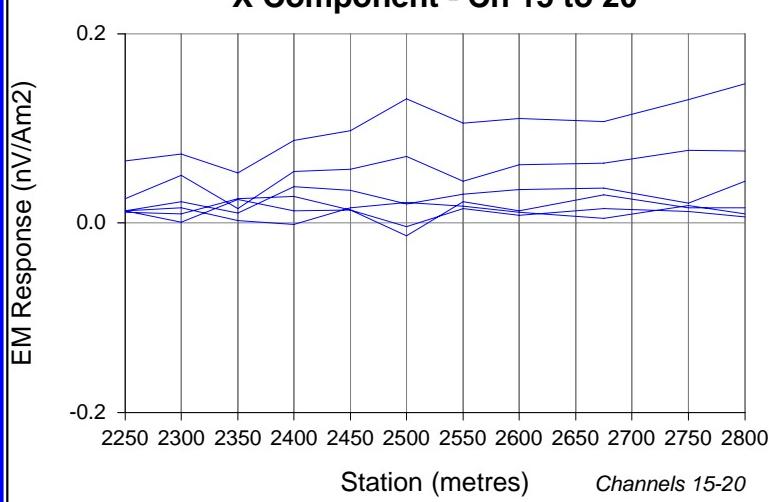
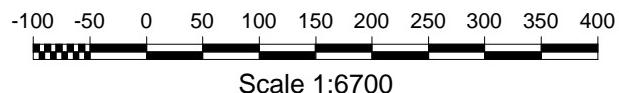
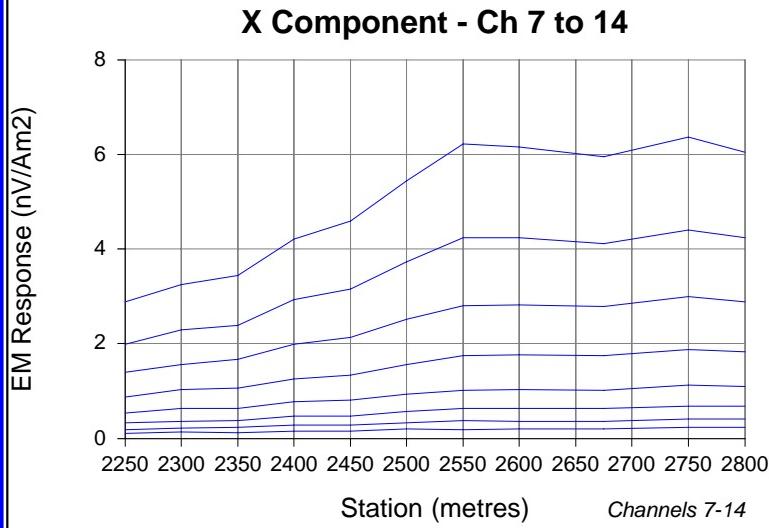
Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-75 m

RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : X
Rx Coil : Geonic 3D-3

TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms



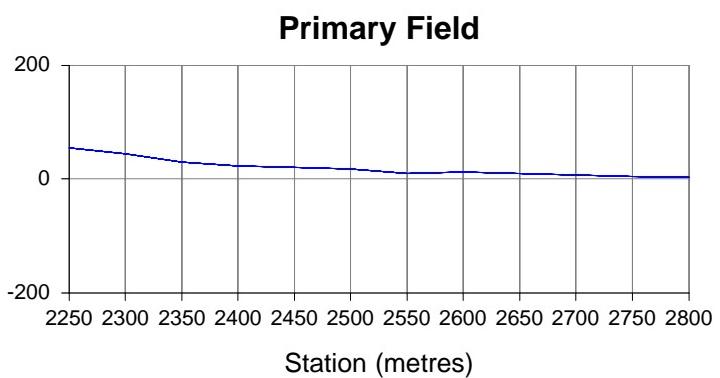
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 4000N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

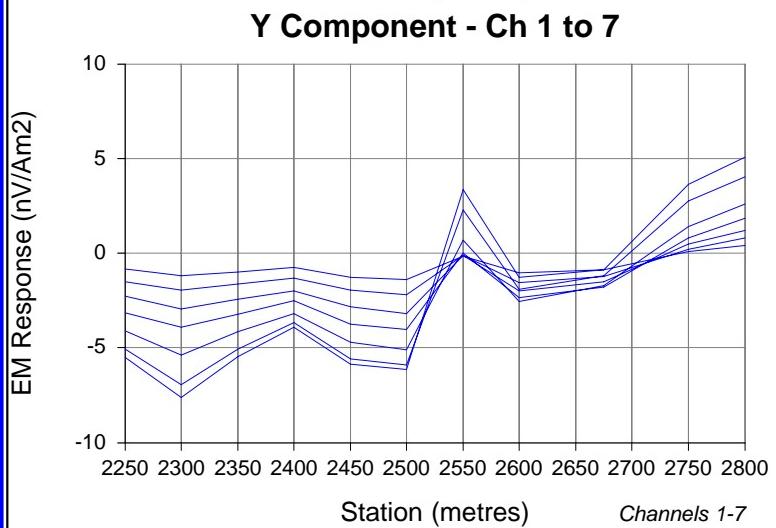
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	: 0.0995	11	: 0.8695
2	: 0.1245	12	: 1.080
3	: 0.1540	13	: 1.341
4	: 0.1910	14	: 1.664
5	: 0.2375	15	: 2.066
6	: 0.2950	16	: 2.565
7	: 0.3660	17	: 3.184
8	: 0.4545	18	: 3.953
9	: 0.5645	19	: 4.908
10	: 0.7005	20	: 6.093



SURVEY PARAMETERS

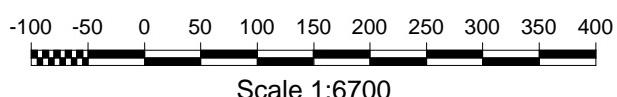
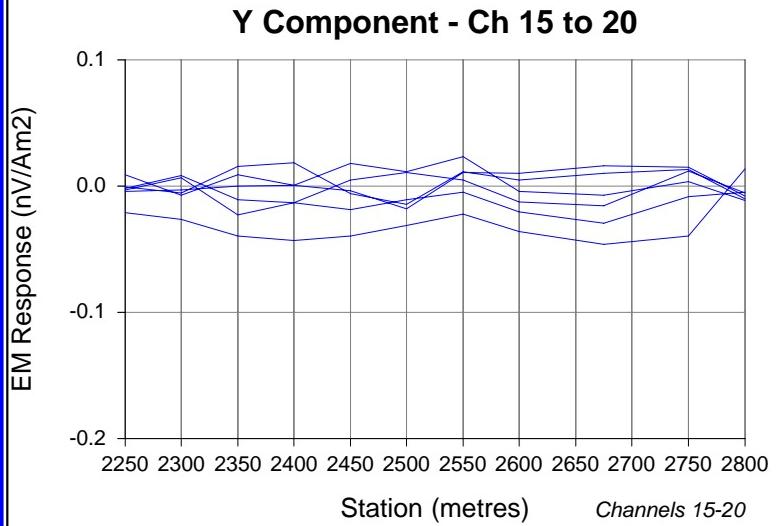
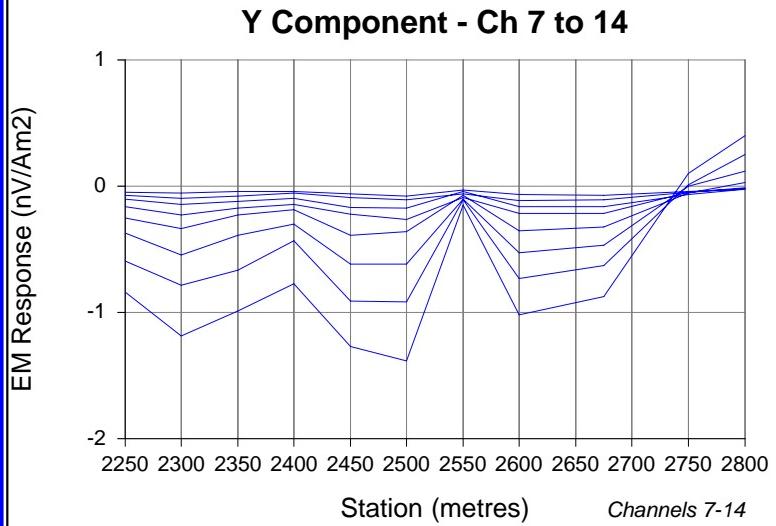
Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-75 m

RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Y
Rx Coil : Geonic 3D-3

TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms



**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

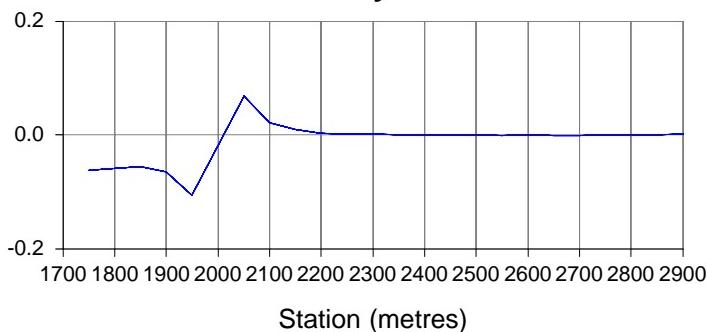
Line 4000N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010

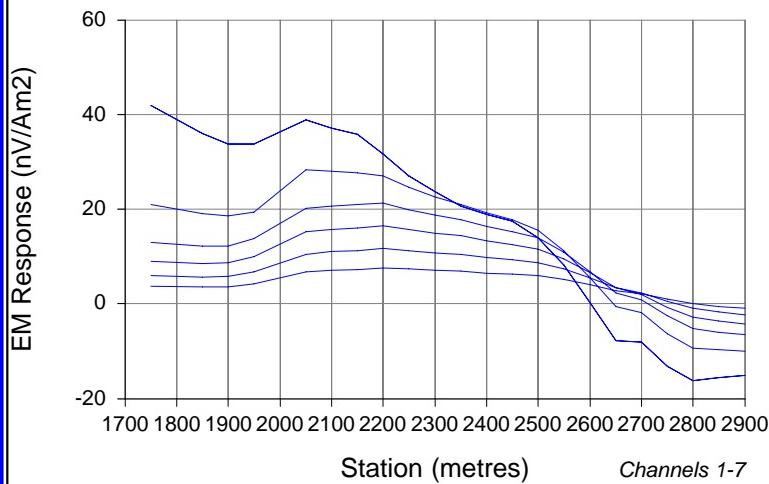
Primary Field



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093

Z Component - Ch 1 to 7



SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

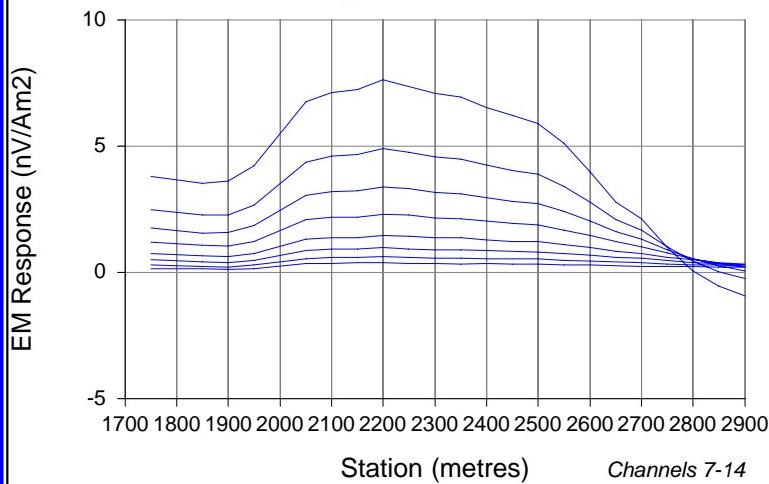
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Z
Rx Coil : Geonic 3D-3 Coil

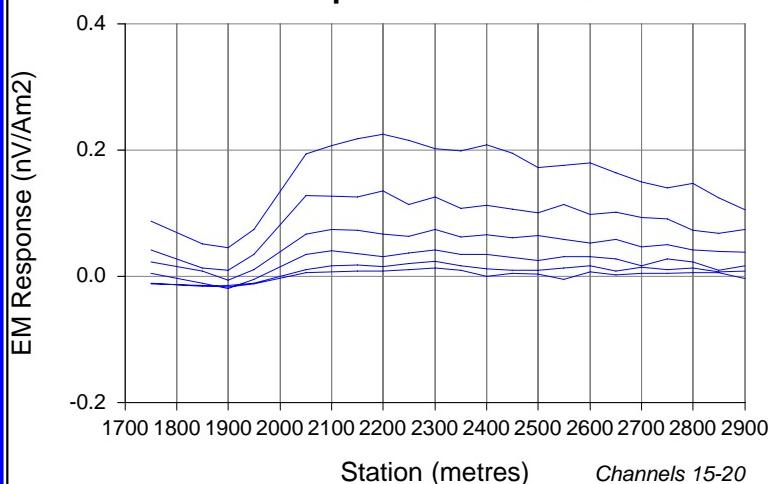
TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms

Z Component - Ch 7 to 14



Z Component - Ch 15 to 20



**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

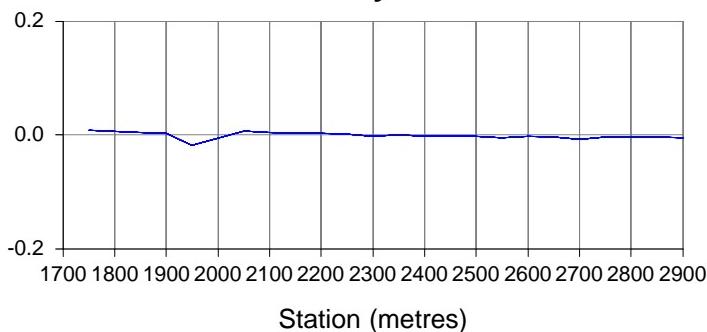
Line 4200N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010

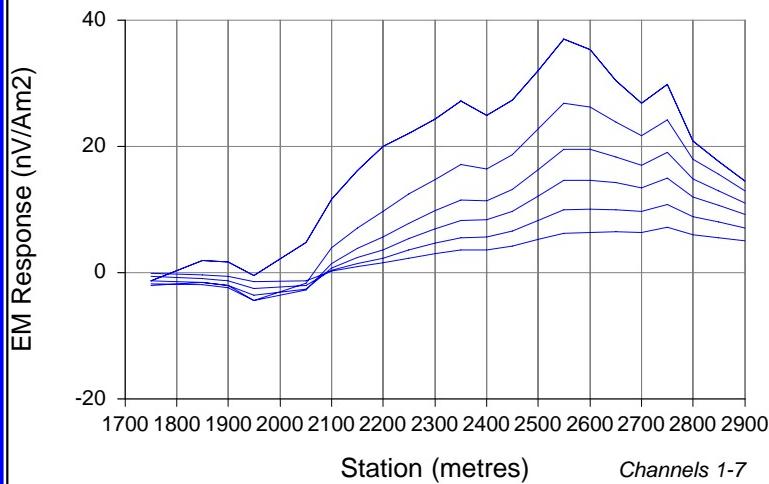
Primary Field



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093

X Component - Ch 1 to 7



SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

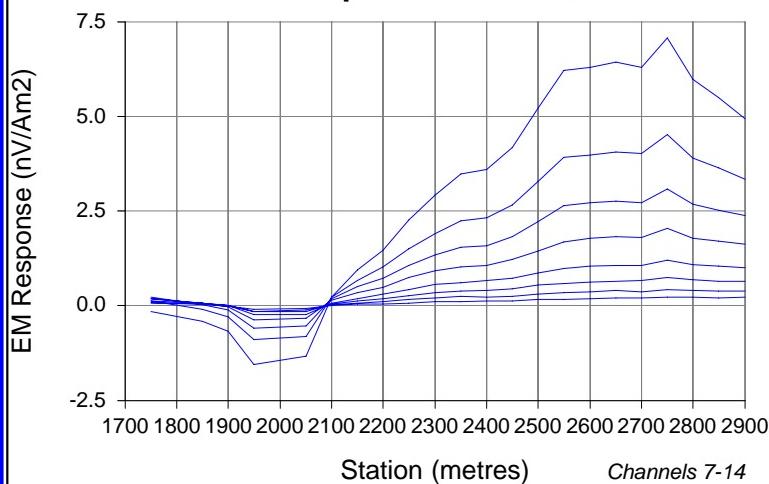
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : X
Rx Coil : Geonic 3D-3 Coil

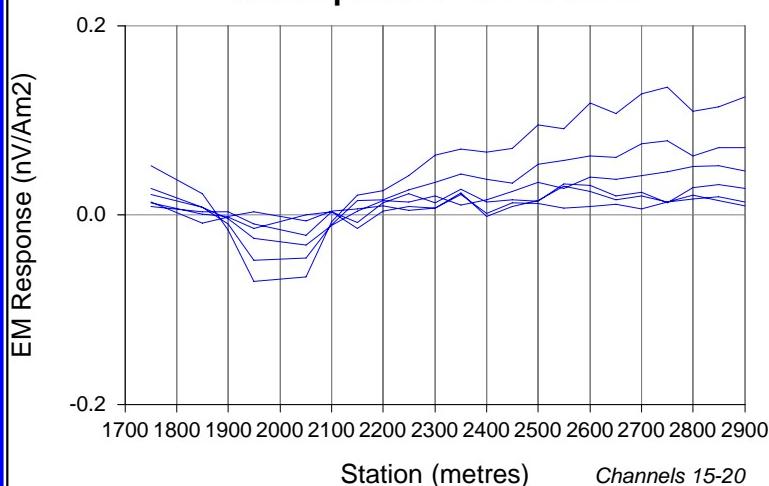
TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms

X Component - Ch 7 to 14



X Component - Ch 15 to 20



**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

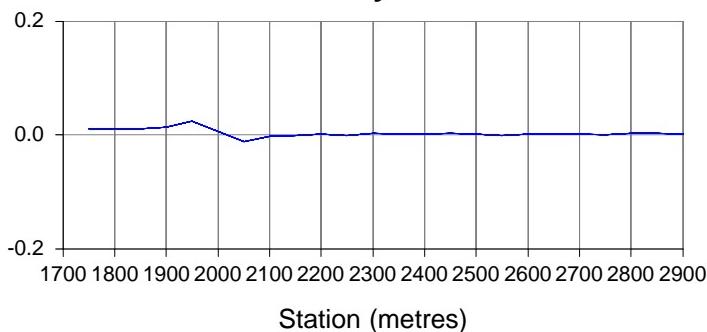
Line 4200N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010

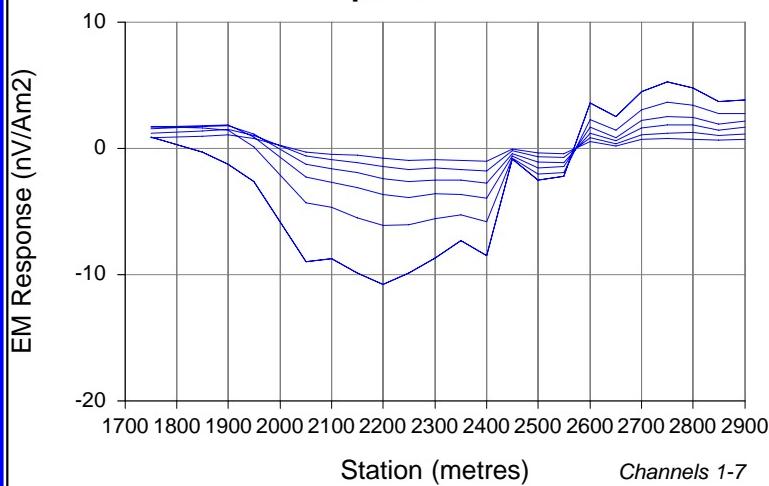
Primary Field



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	: 0.0995	11	: 0.8695
2	: 0.1245	12	: 1.080
3	: 0.1540	13	: 1.341
4	: 0.1910	14	: 1.664
5	: 0.2375	15	: 2.066
6	: 0.2950	16	: 2.565
7	: 0.3660	17	: 3.184
8	: 0.4545	18	: 3.953
9	: 0.5645	19	: 4.908
10	: 0.7005	20	: 6.093

Y Component - Ch 1 to 7



SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

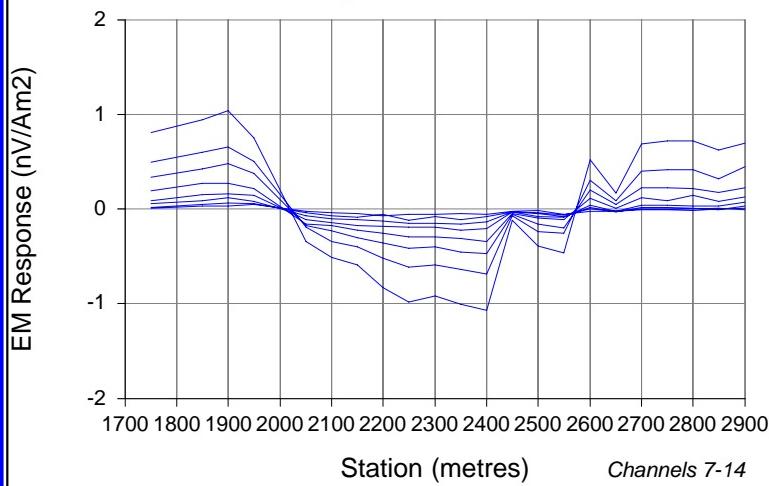
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Y
Rx Coil : Geonic 3D-3 Coil

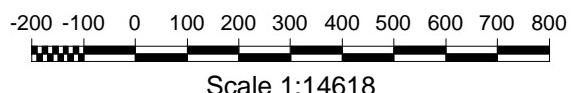
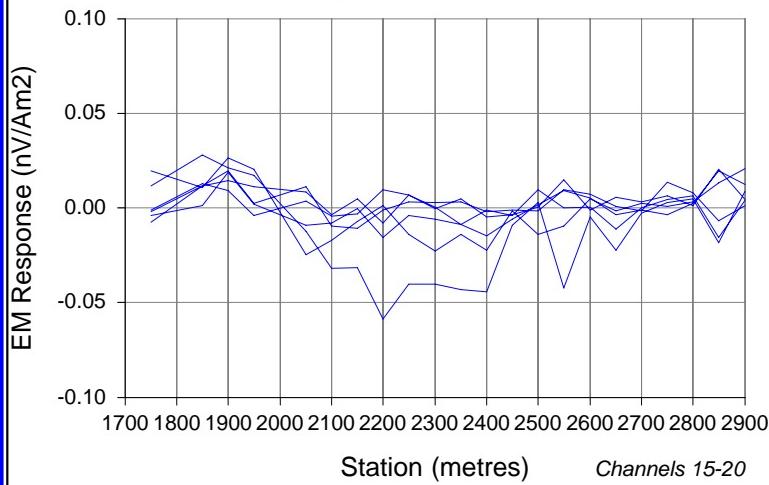
TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms

Y Component - Ch 7 to 14



Y Component - Ch 15 to 20



**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

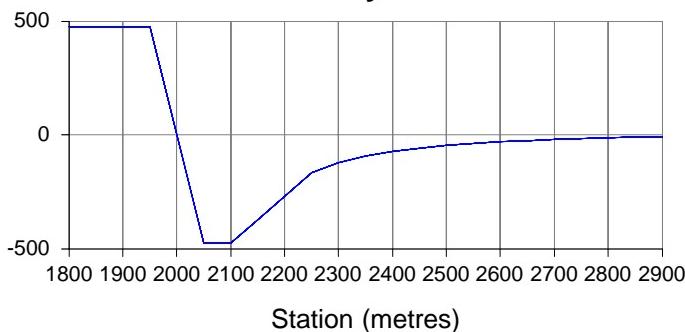
Line 4200N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010

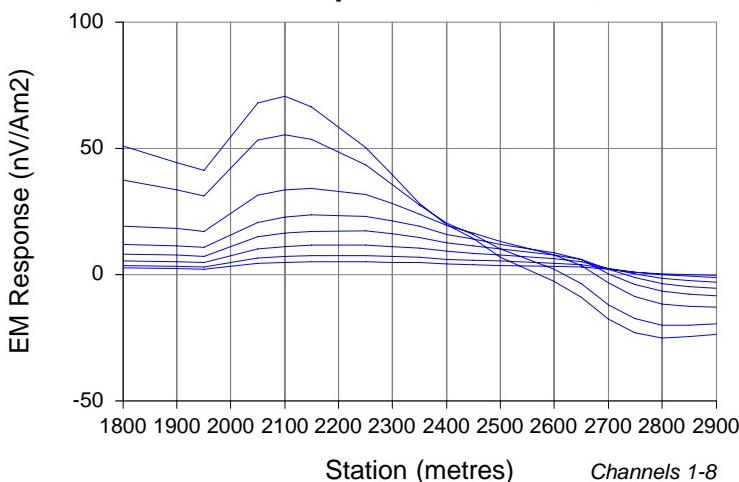
Primary Field



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	14	:	1.664
2	:	0.1245	15	:	2.066
3	:	0.1540	16	:	2.564
4	:	0.1910	17	:	3.184
5	:	0.2375	18	:	3.953
6	:	0.2950	19	:	4.908
7	:	0.3660	20	:	6.093
8	:	0.4545	21	:	7.564
9	:	0.5645	22	:	9.390
10	:	0.7005	23	:	11.66
11	:	0.8695	24	:	14.47
12	:	1.080	25	:	17.97
13	:	1.341			

Z Component - Ch 1 to 8



SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

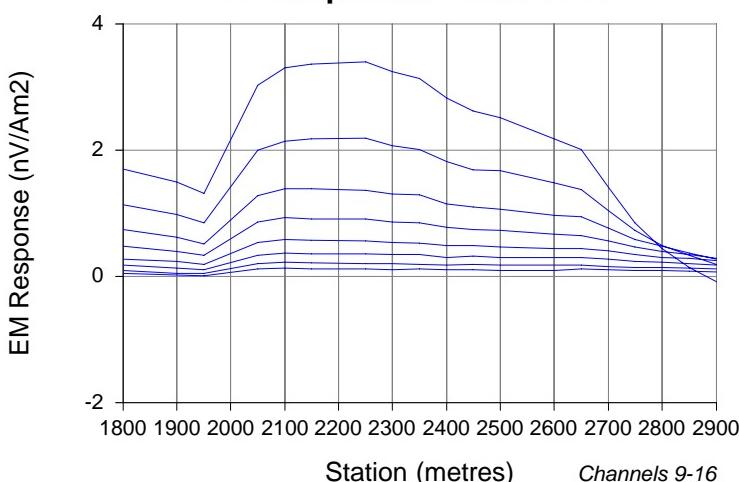
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 10
Component : Z
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3

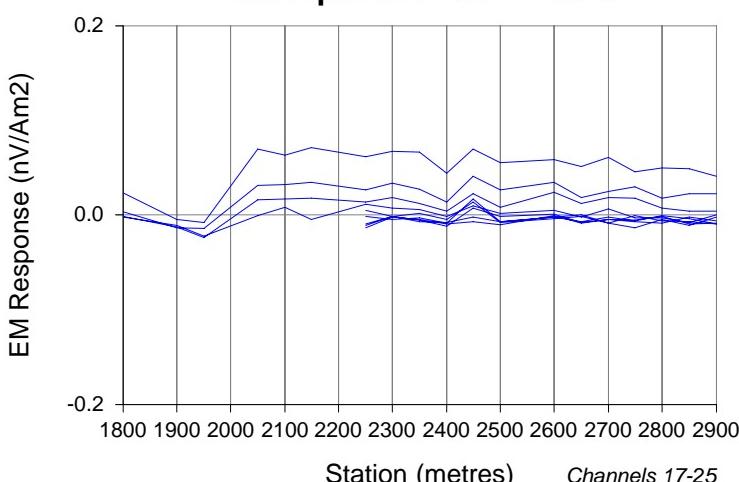
TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 25 ms
Off Time : 25 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms

Z Component - Ch 9 to 16



Z Component - Ch 17 to 25



-200140-80-20 40 100160220280340400

Scale 1:14000

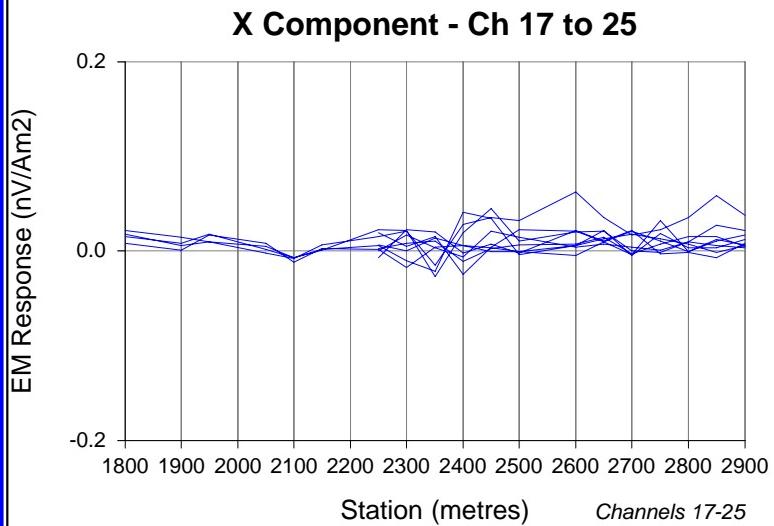
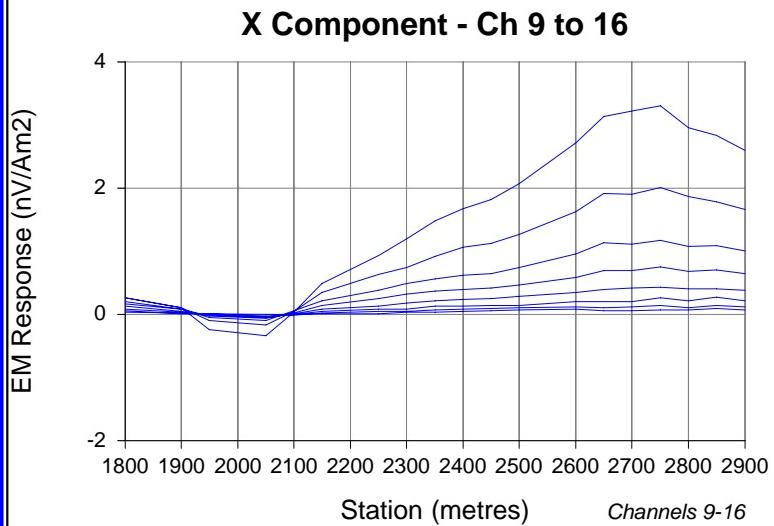
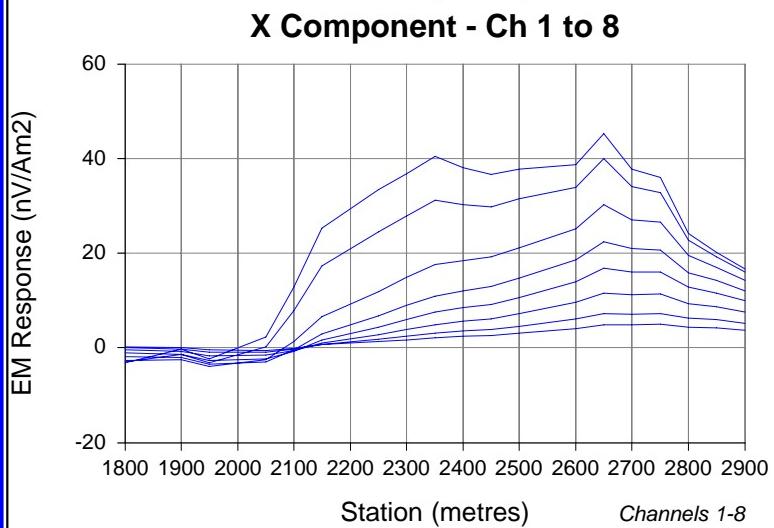
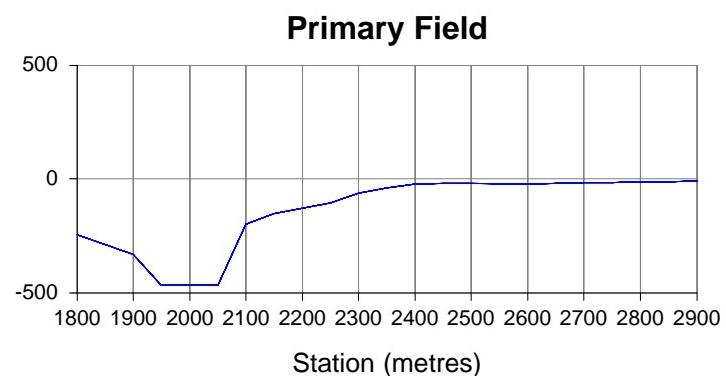
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 4400N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	: 0.0995	14	: 1.664
2	: 0.1245	15	: 2.066
3	: 0.1540	16	: 2.564
4	: 0.1910	17	: 3.184
5	: 0.2375	18	: 3.953
6	: 0.2950	19	: 4.908
7	: 0.3660	20	: 6.093
8	: 0.4545	21	: 7.564
9	: 0.5645	22	: 9.390
10	: 0.7005	23	: 11.66
11	: 0.8695	24	: 14.47
12	: 1.080	25	: 17.97
13	: 1.341		

SURVEY PARAMETERS

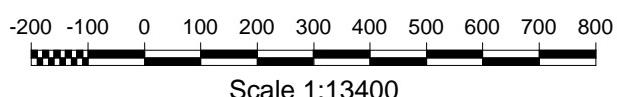
Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 10
Component : X
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3

TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 25 ms
Off Time : 25 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms



**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

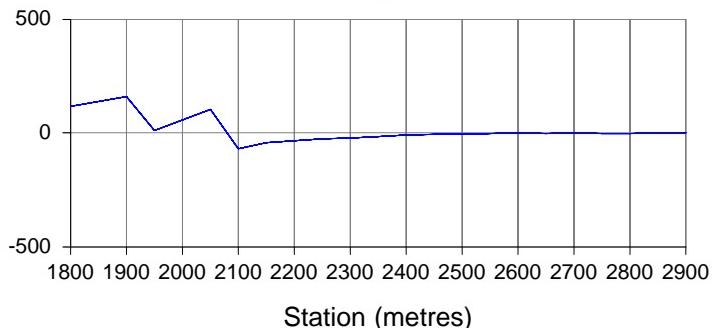
Line 4400N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010

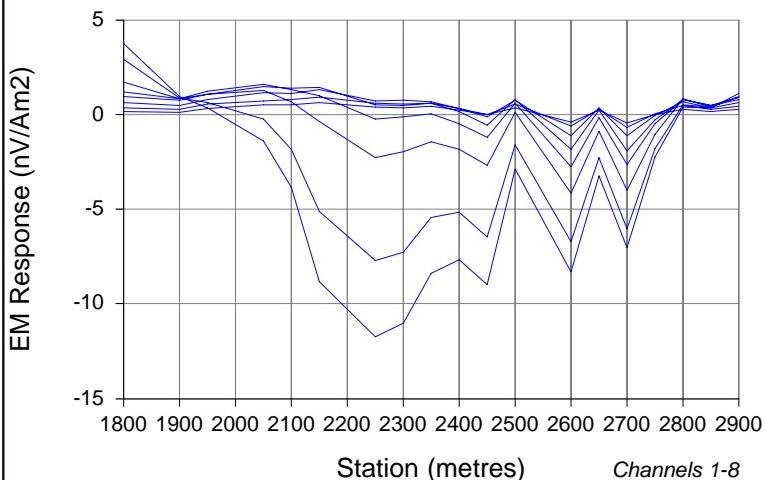
Primary Field



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	14	:	1.664
2	:	0.1245	15	:	2.066
3	:	0.1540	16	:	2.564
4	:	0.1910	17	:	3.184
5	:	0.2375	18	:	3.953
6	:	0.2950	19	:	4.908
7	:	0.3660	20	:	6.093
8	:	0.4545	21	:	7.564
9	:	0.5645	22	:	9.390
10	:	0.7005	23	:	11.66
11	:	0.8695	24	:	14.47
12	:	1.080	25	:	17.97
13	:	1.341			

Y Component - Ch 1 to 8



SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

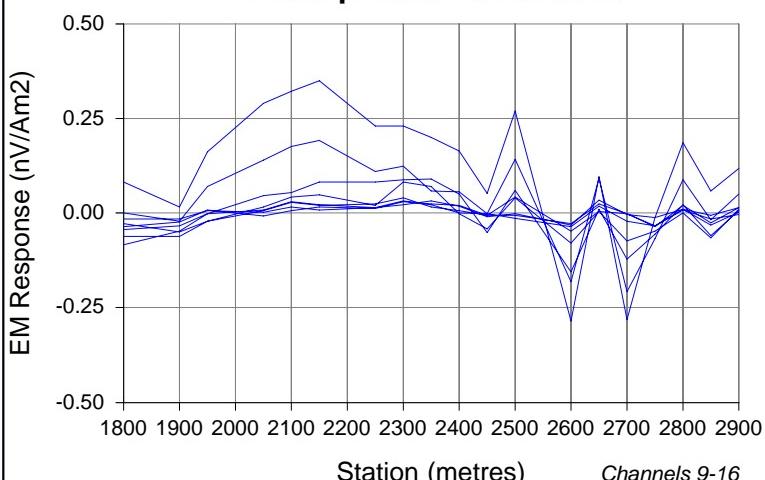
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 10
Component : Y
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3

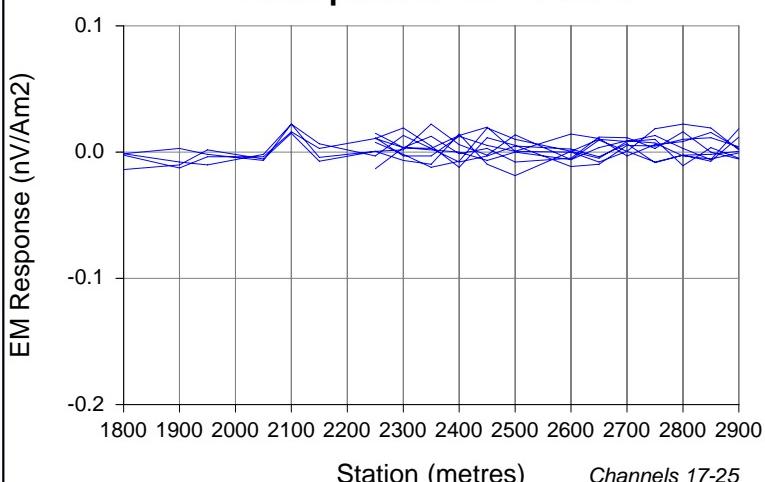
TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 25 ms
Off Time : 25 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms

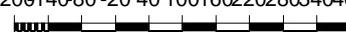
Y Component - Ch 9 to 16



Y Component - Ch 17 to 25



-200140-80-20 40 100160220280340400



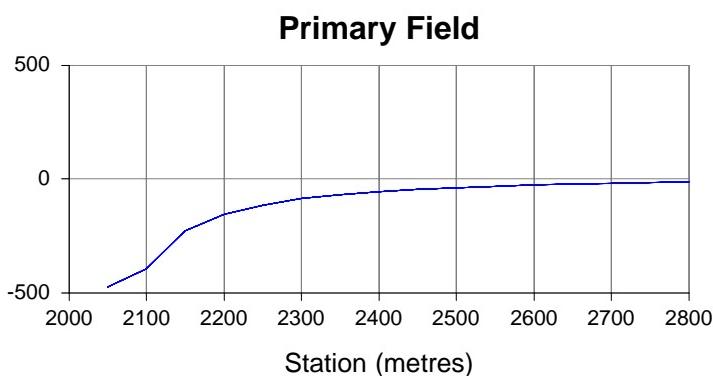
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 4400N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

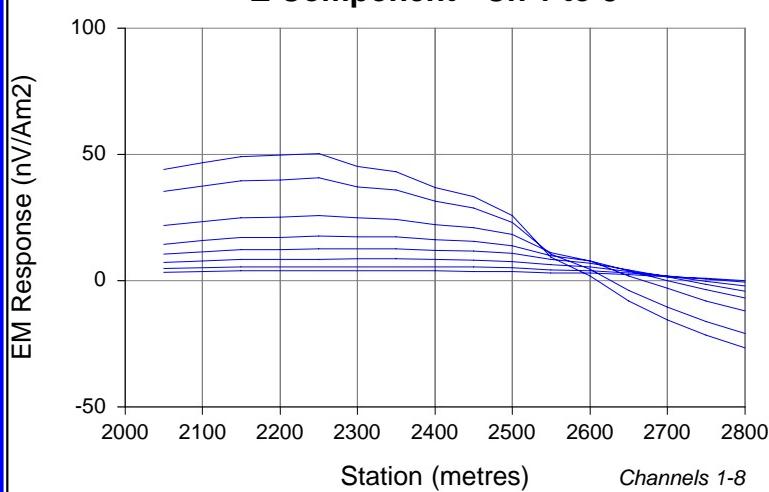
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	: 0.0995	14	: 1.664
2	: 0.1245	15	: 2.066
3	: 0.1540	16	: 2.564
4	: 0.1910	17	: 3.184
5	: 0.2375	18	: 3.953
6	: 0.2950	19	: 4.908
7	: 0.3660	20	: 6.093
8	: 0.4545	21	: 7.564
9	: 0.5645	22	: 9.390
10	: 0.7005	23	: 11.66
11	: 0.8695	24	: 14.47
12	: 1.080	25	: 17.97
13	: 1.341		

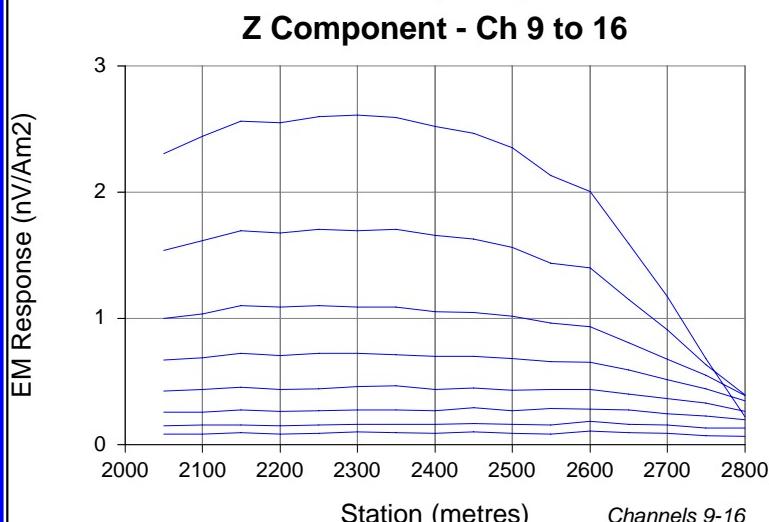


SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50 m

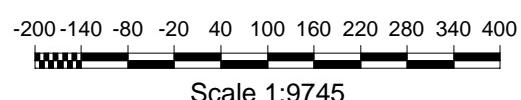
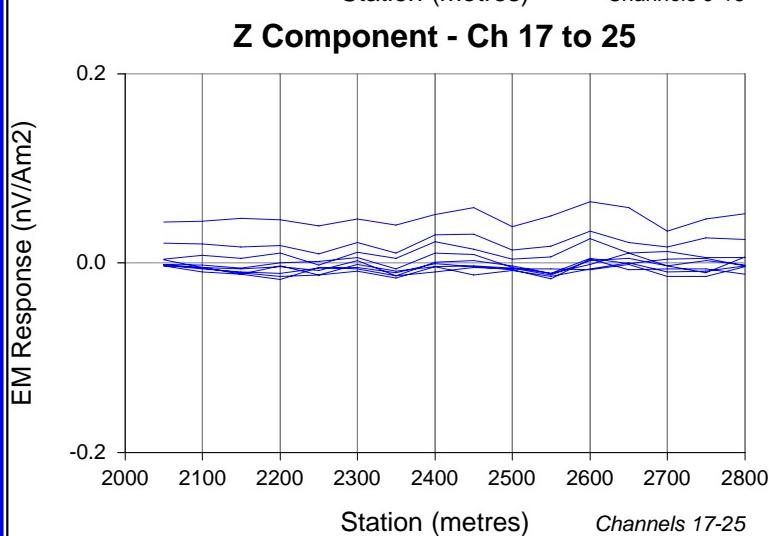
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 10
Component : Z
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 25 ms
Off Time : 25 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms



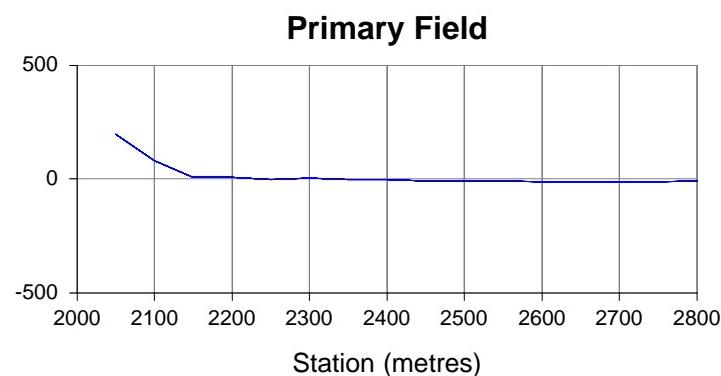
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 4600N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

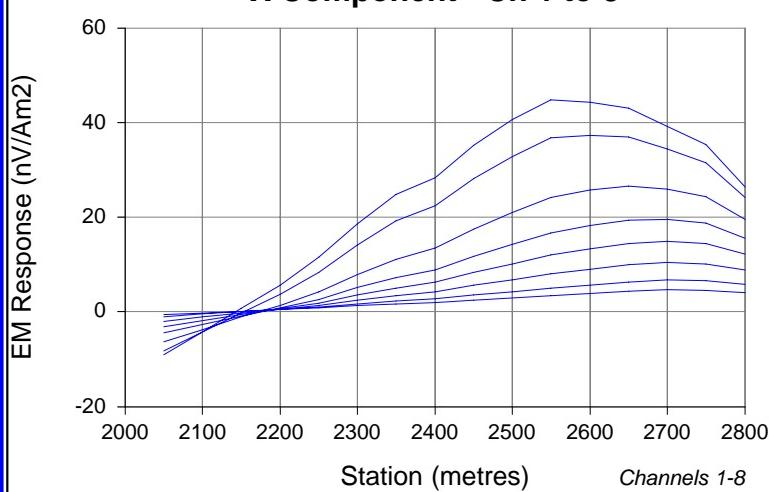
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	: 0.0995	14	: 1.664
2	: 0.1245	15	: 2.066
3	: 0.1540	16	: 2.564
4	: 0.1910	17	: 3.184
5	: 0.2375	18	: 3.953
6	: 0.2950	19	: 4.908
7	: 0.3660	20	: 6.093
8	: 0.4545	21	: 7.564
9	: 0.5645	22	: 9.390
10	: 0.7005	23	: 11.66
11	: 0.8695	24	: 14.47
12	: 1.080	25	: 17.97
13	: 1.341		



SURVEY PARAMETERS

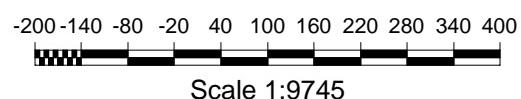
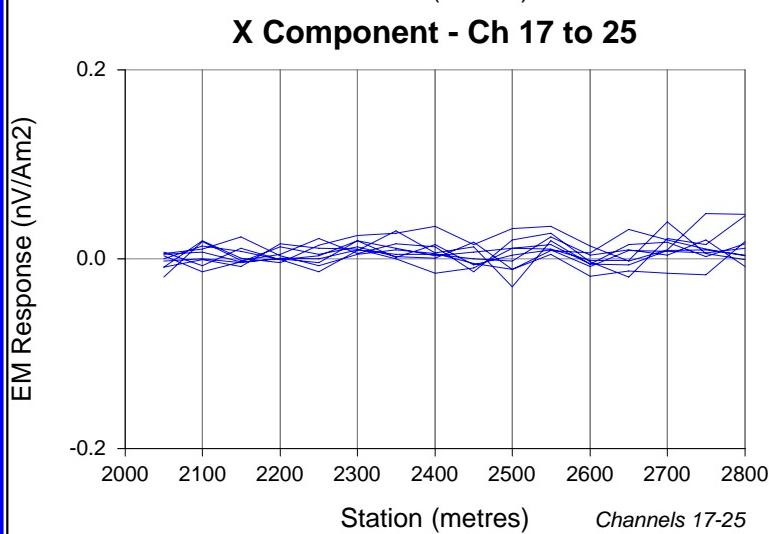
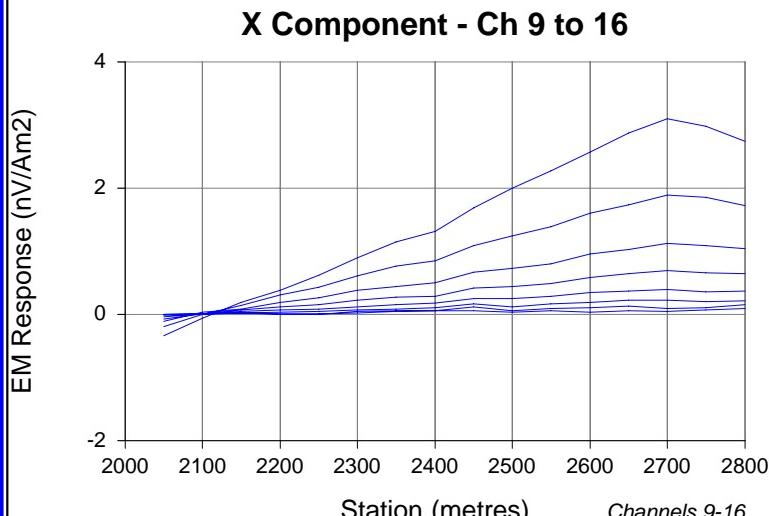
Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50 m

RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 10
Component : X
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3

TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 25 ms
Off Time : 25 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms



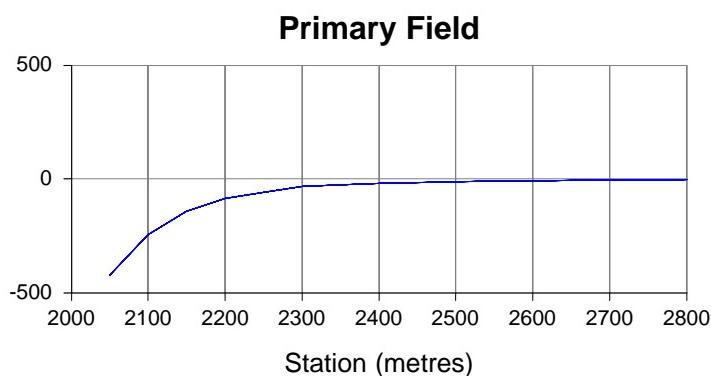
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 4600N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

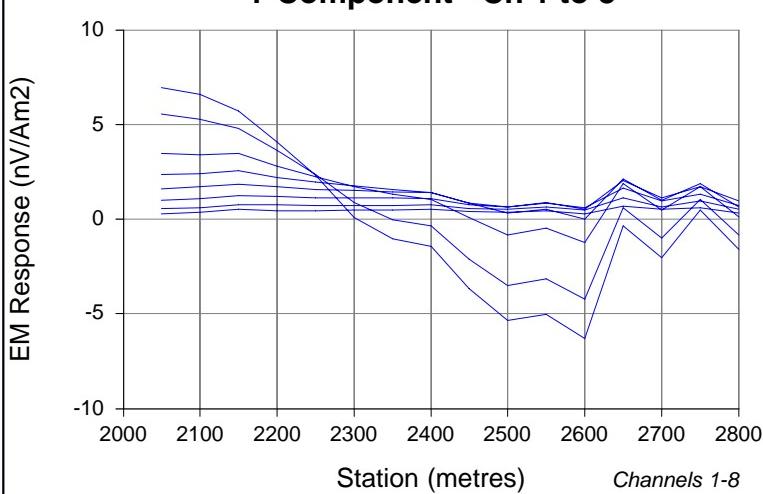
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	14	:	1.664
2	:	0.1245	15	:	2.066
3	:	0.1540	16	:	2.564
4	:	0.1910	17	:	3.184
5	:	0.2375	18	:	3.953
6	:	0.2950	19	:	4.908
7	:	0.3660	20	:	6.093
8	:	0.4545	21	:	7.564
9	:	0.5645	22	:	9.390
10	:	0.7005	23	:	11.66
11	:	0.8695	24	:	14.47
12	:	1.080	25	:	17.97
13	:	1.341			



SURVEY PARAMETERS

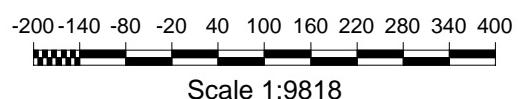
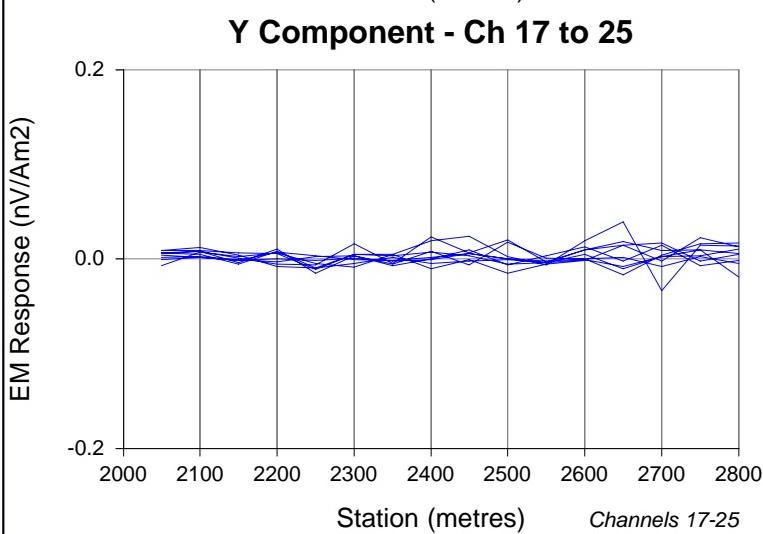
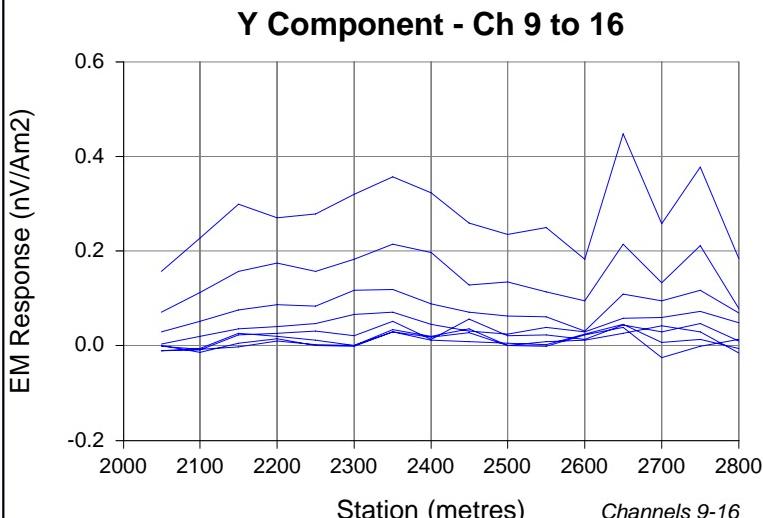
Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50 m

RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 10
Component : Y
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3

TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 2
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 25 ms
Off Time : 25 ms
Turn Off : 0.4 ms



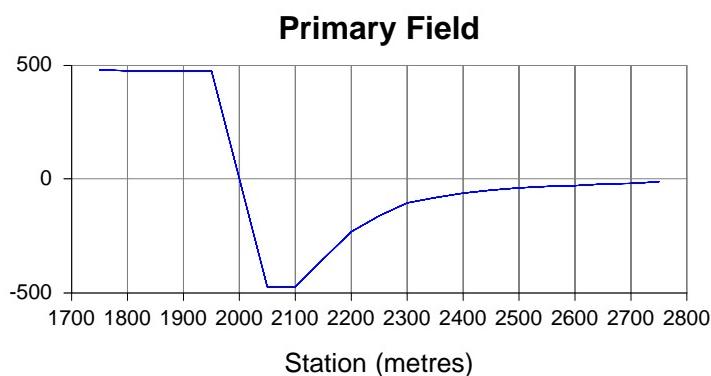
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 4600N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

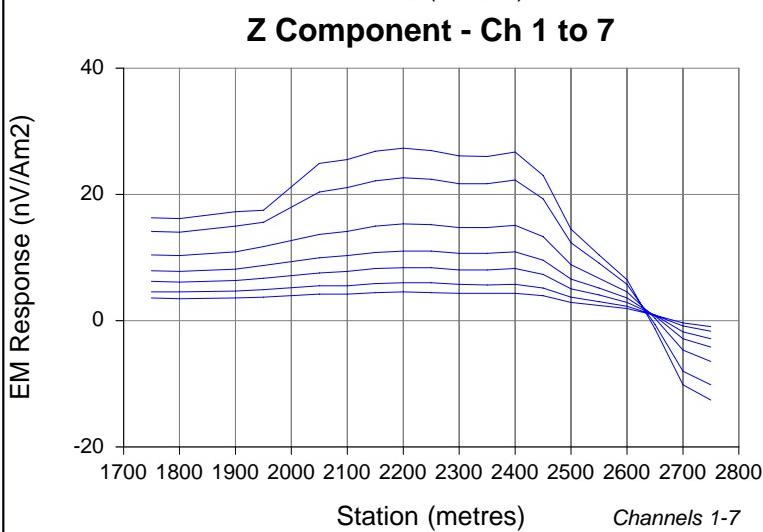
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	: 0.0995	11	: 0.8695
2	: 0.1245	12	: 1.080
3	: 0.1540	13	: 1.341
4	: 0.1910	14	: 1.664
5	: 0.2375	15	: 2.066
6	: 0.2950	16	: 2.565
7	: 0.3660	17	: 3.184
8	: 0.4545	18	: 3.953
9	: 0.5645	19	: 4.908
10	: 0.7005	20	: 6.093

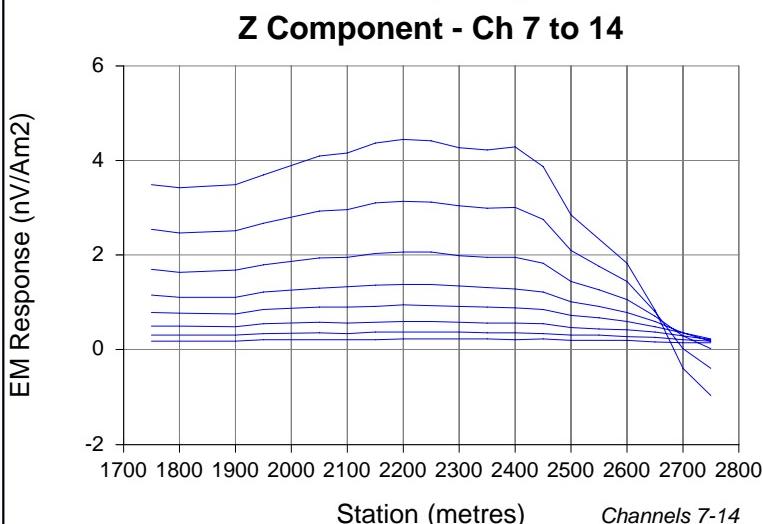


SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

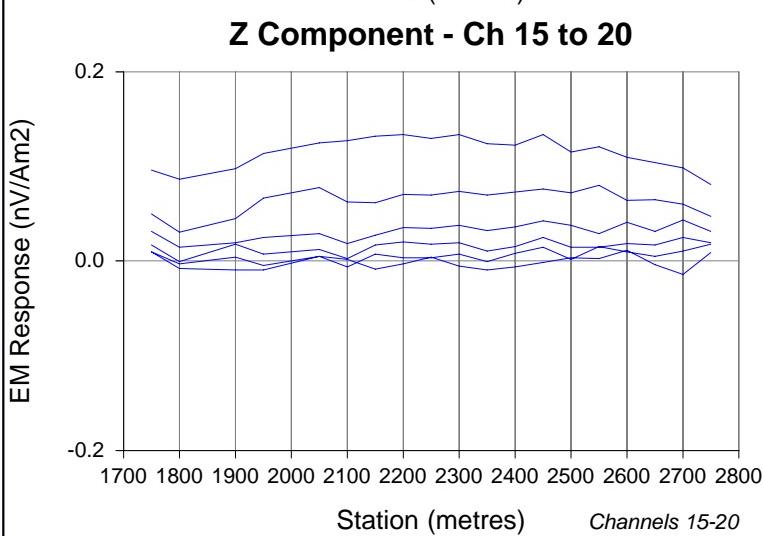
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Z
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms



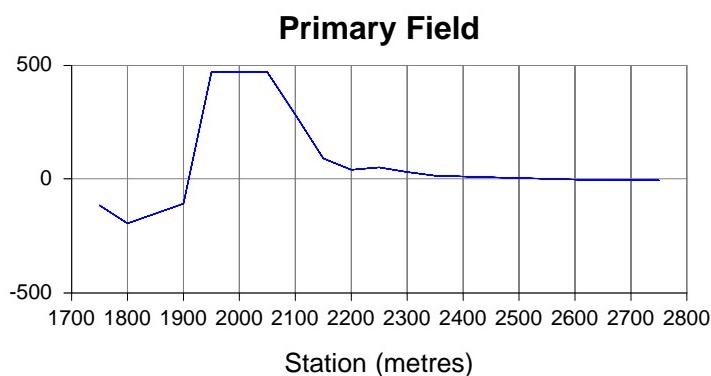
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 4800N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

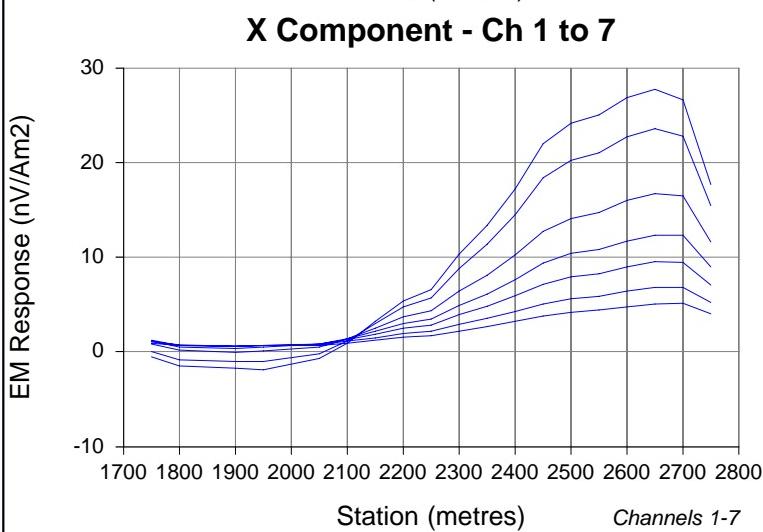
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	: 0.0995	11	: 0.8695
2	: 0.1245	12	: 1.080
3	: 0.1540	13	: 1.341
4	: 0.1910	14	: 1.664
5	: 0.2375	15	: 2.066
6	: 0.2950	16	: 2.565
7	: 0.3660	17	: 3.184
8	: 0.4545	18	: 3.953
9	: 0.5645	19	: 4.908
10	: 0.7005	20	: 6.093

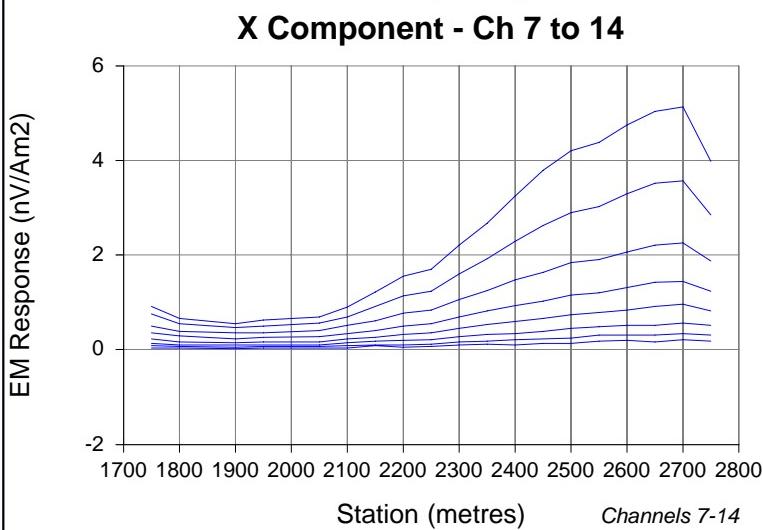


SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

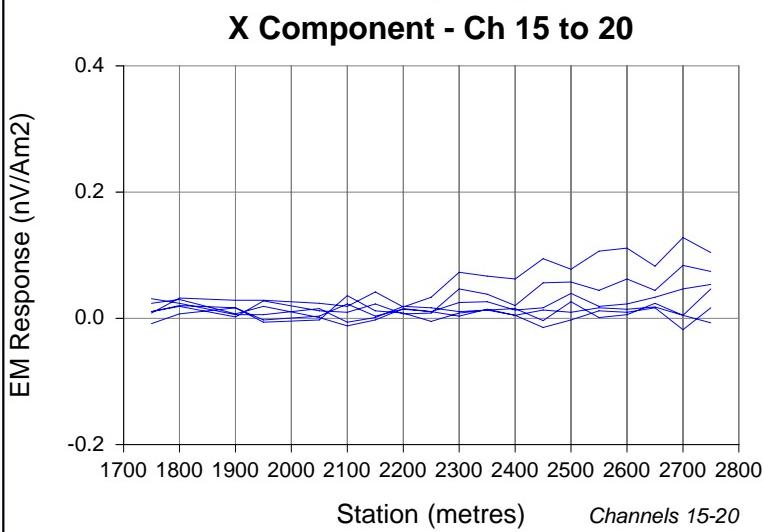
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : X
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms



-200140-80-20 40 100160220280340400
Scale 1:13500

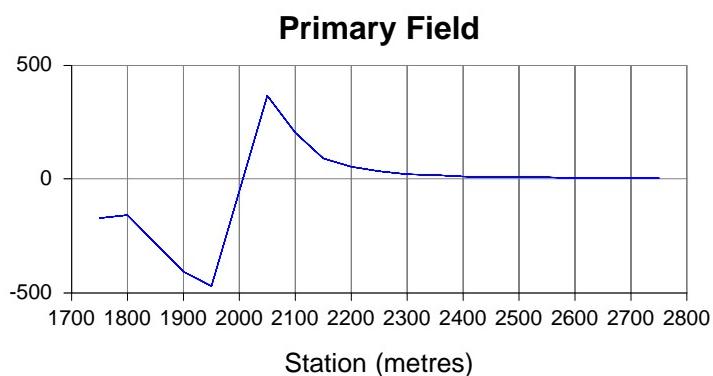
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 4800N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

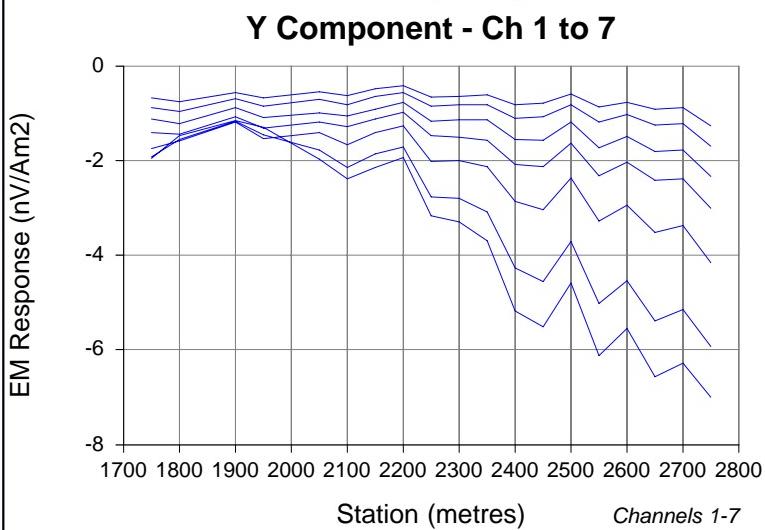
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093

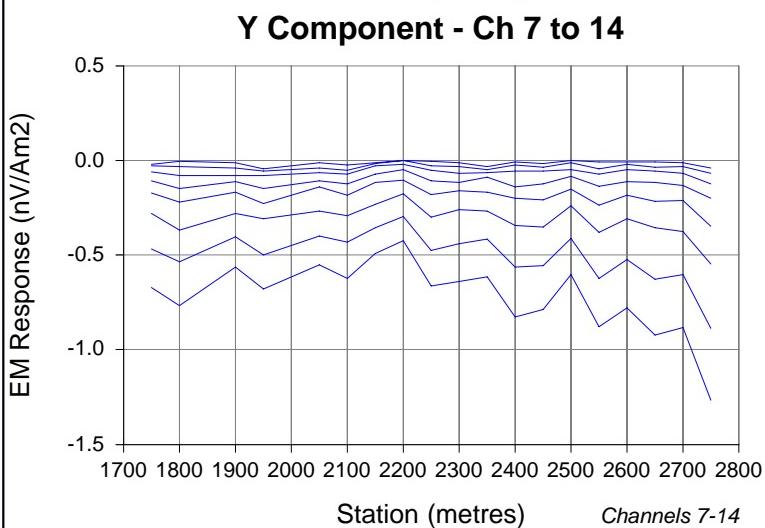


SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

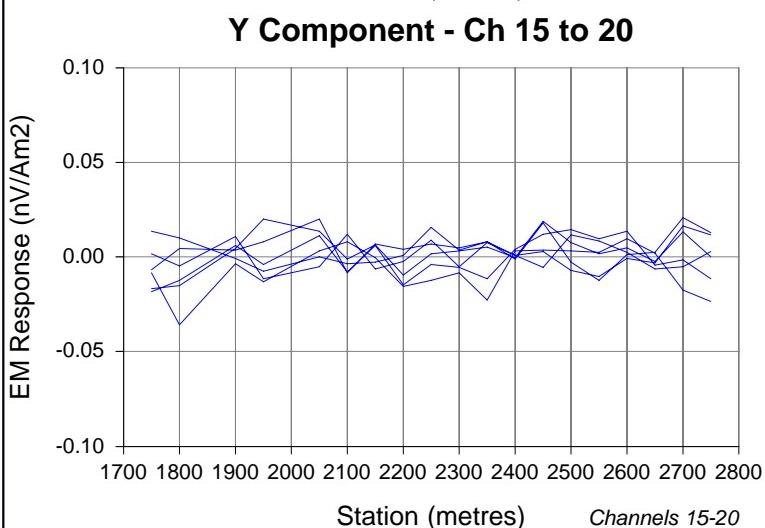
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Y
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 20 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms



-200140-80-20 40 100160220280340400
Scale 1:13500

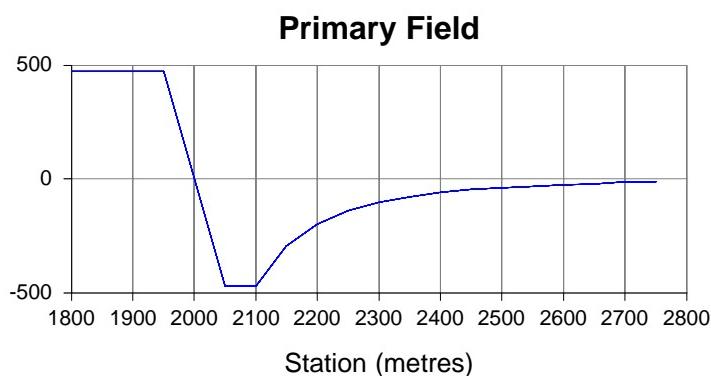
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 4800N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

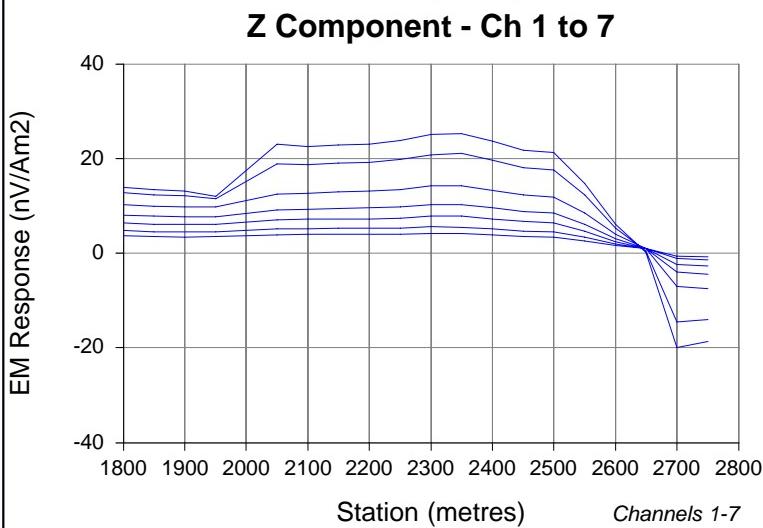
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093

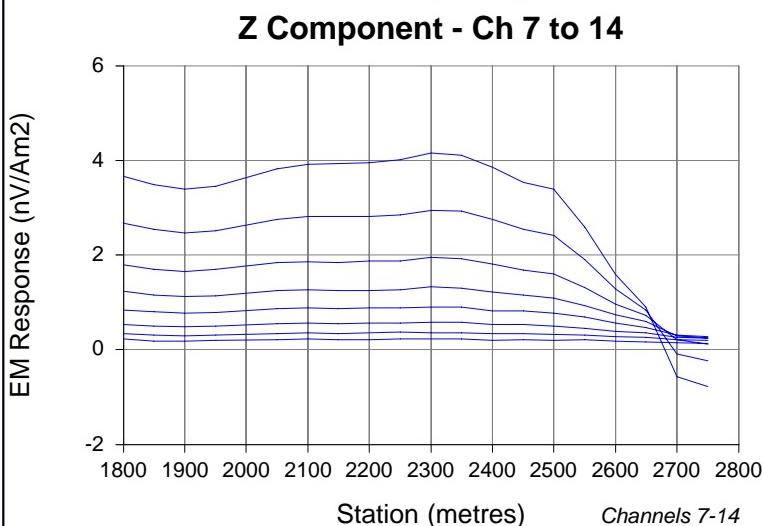


SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

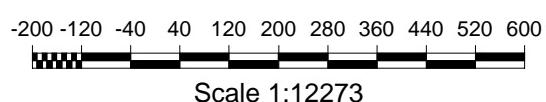
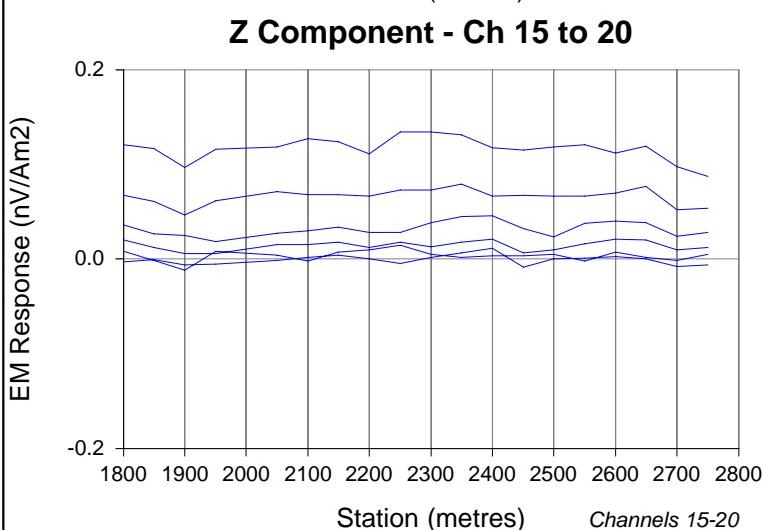
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Z
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 20.0-24.5 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms



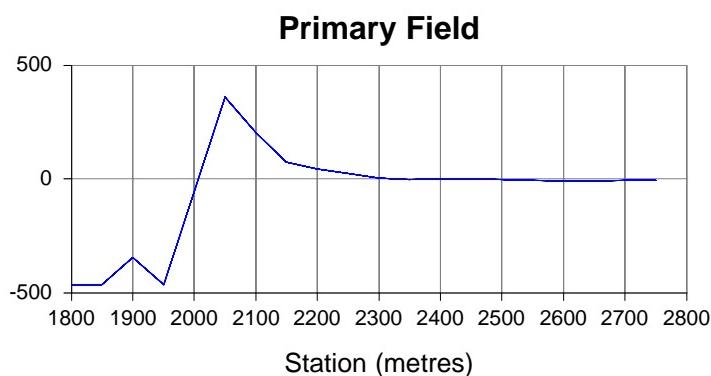
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 5000N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

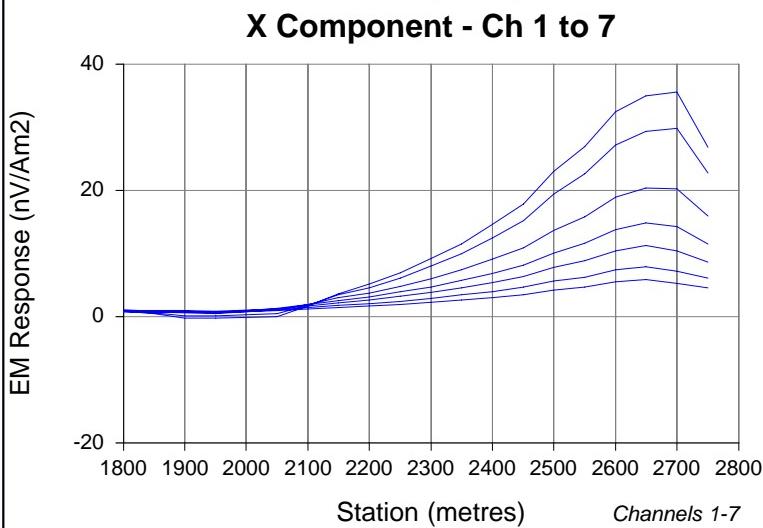
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



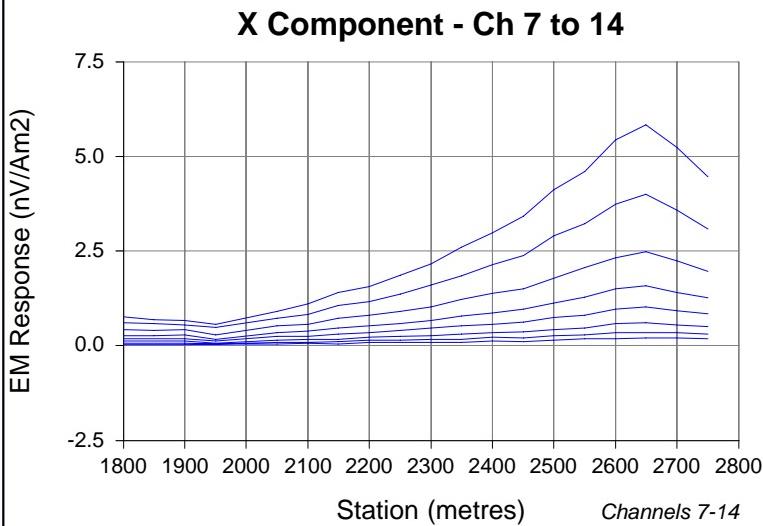
WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	: 0.0995	11	: 0.8695
2	: 0.1245	12	: 1.080
3	: 0.1540	13	: 1.341
4	: 0.1910	14	: 1.664
5	: 0.2375	15	: 2.066
6	: 0.2950	16	: 2.565
7	: 0.3660	17	: 3.184
8	: 0.4545	18	: 3.953
9	: 0.5645	19	: 4.908
10	: 0.7005	20	: 6.093



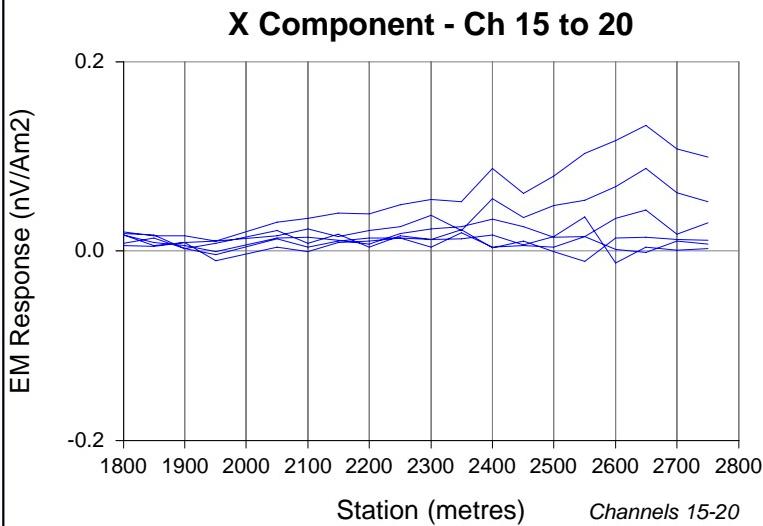
SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m



RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : X
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 20.0-24.5 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms

-200 140-80 -20 40 100 160 220 280 340 400

 Scale 1:12273

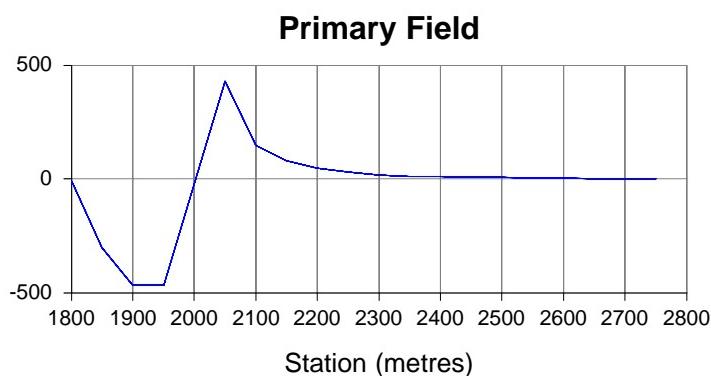
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 5000N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

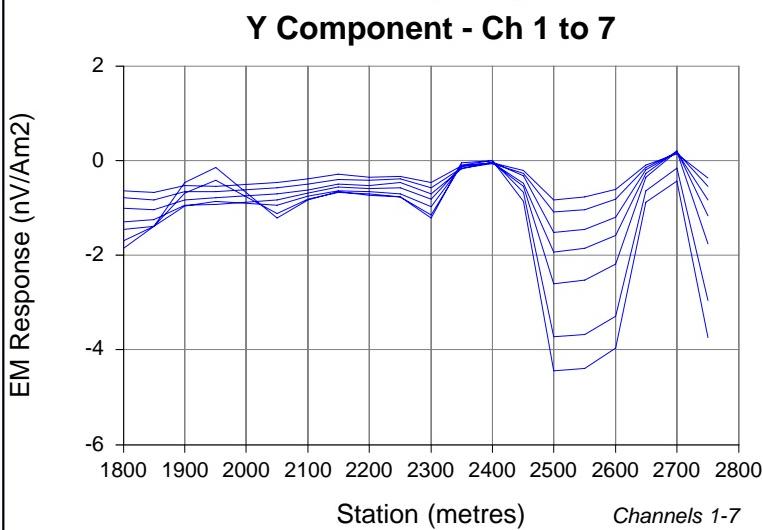
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093

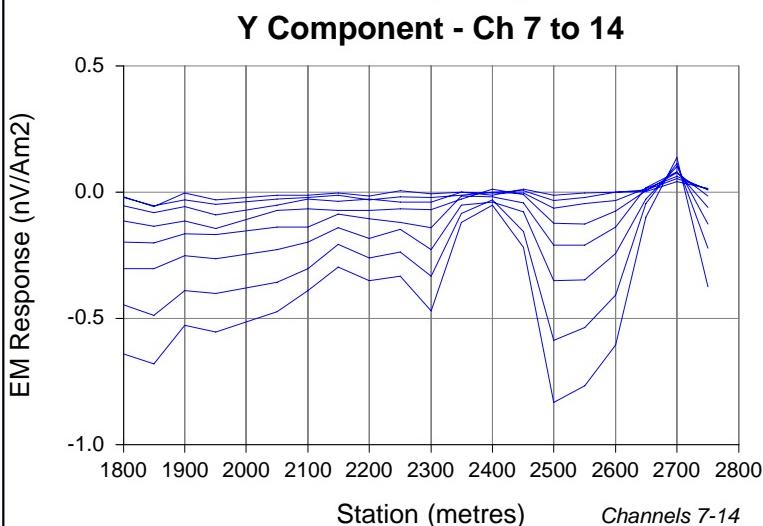


SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50-100 m

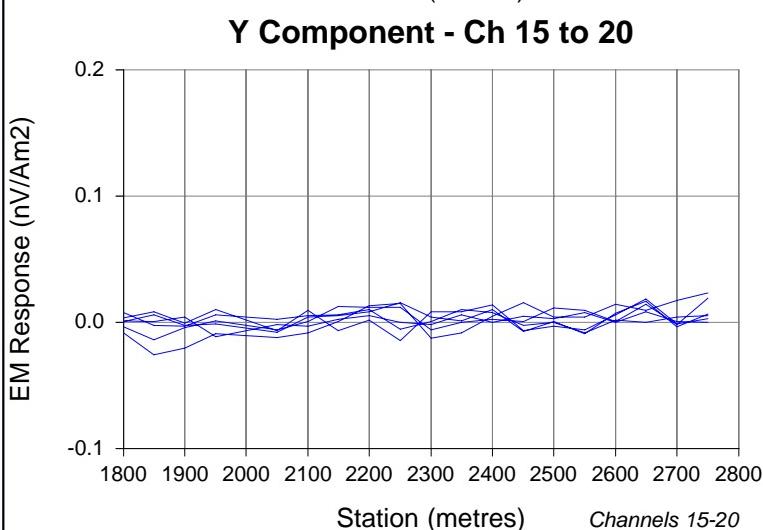
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Y
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 20.0-24.5 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms



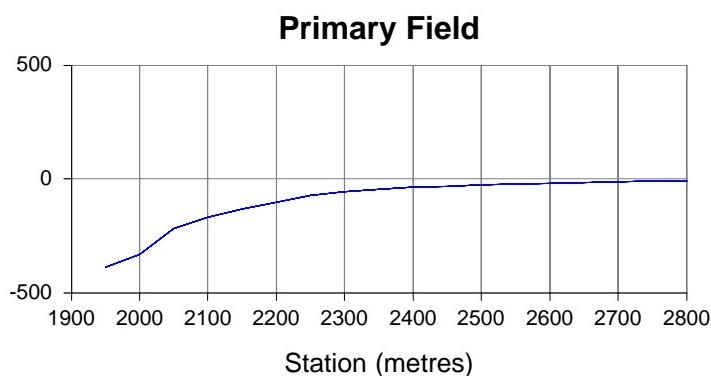
PAGET MINERALS CORP. CHIST CREEK PROJECT FLTEM SURVEY

Line 5000N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

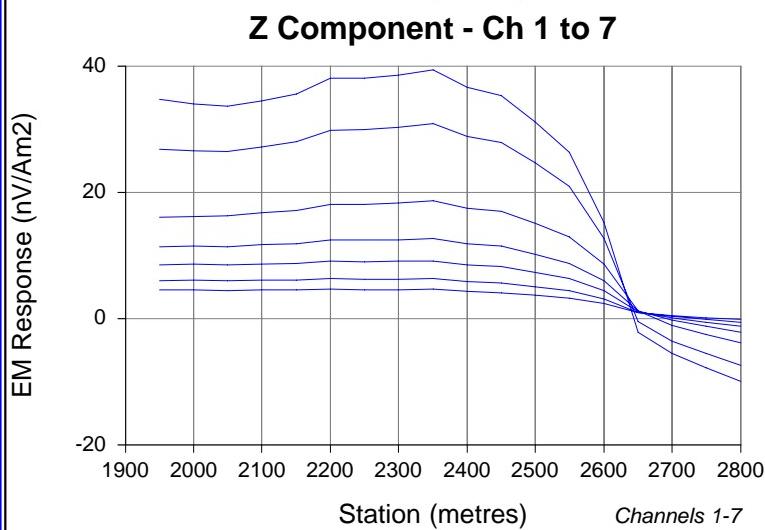
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093

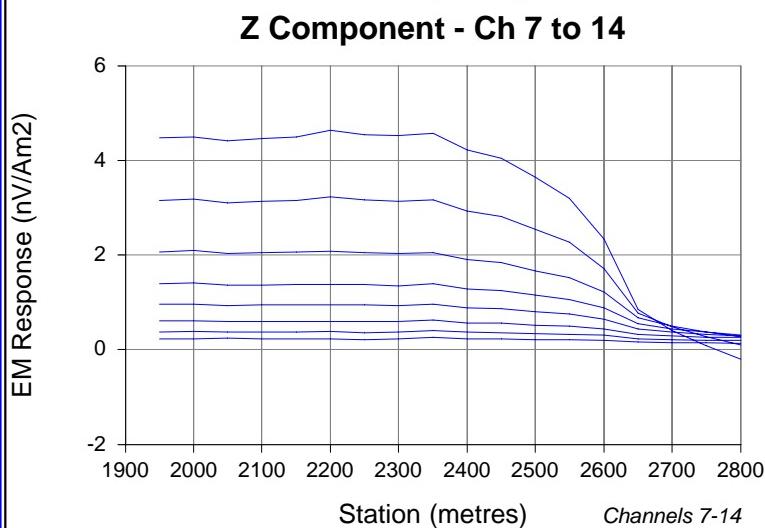


SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50 m

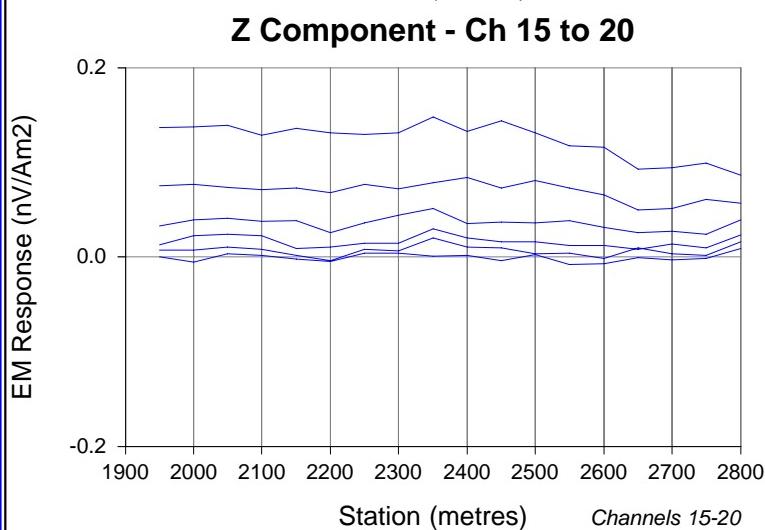
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Z
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 24.5 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms



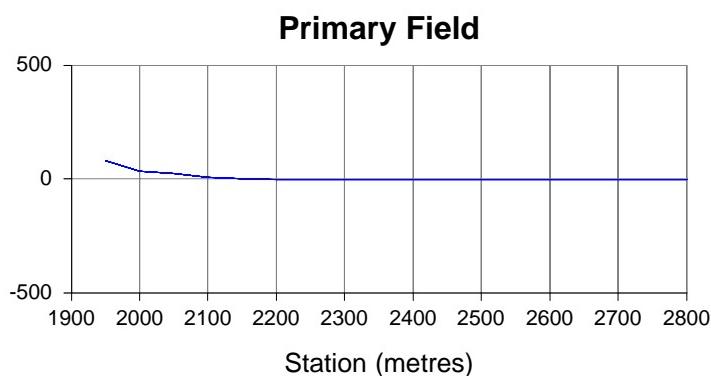
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 5200N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

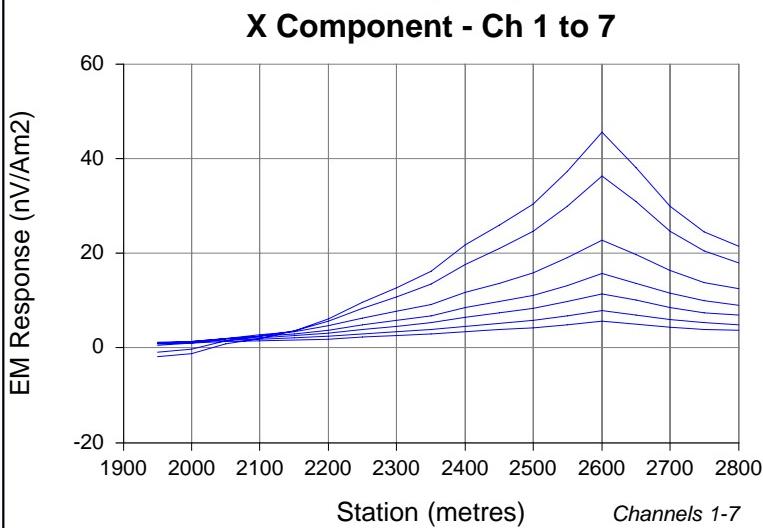
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093

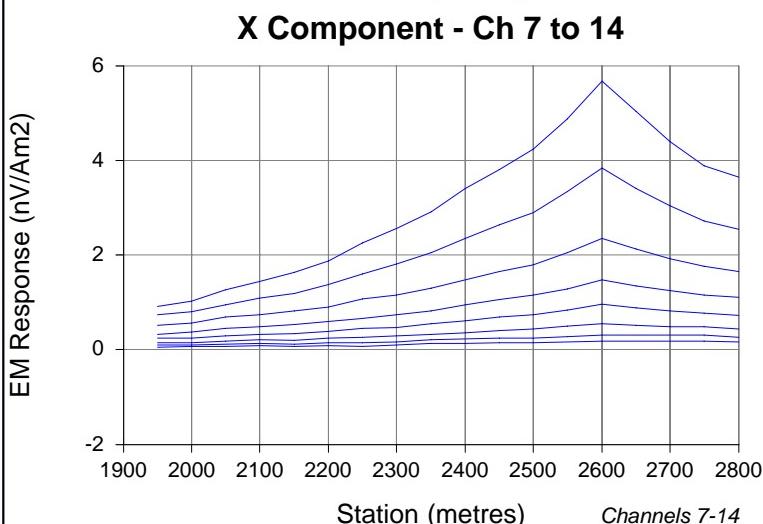


SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50 m

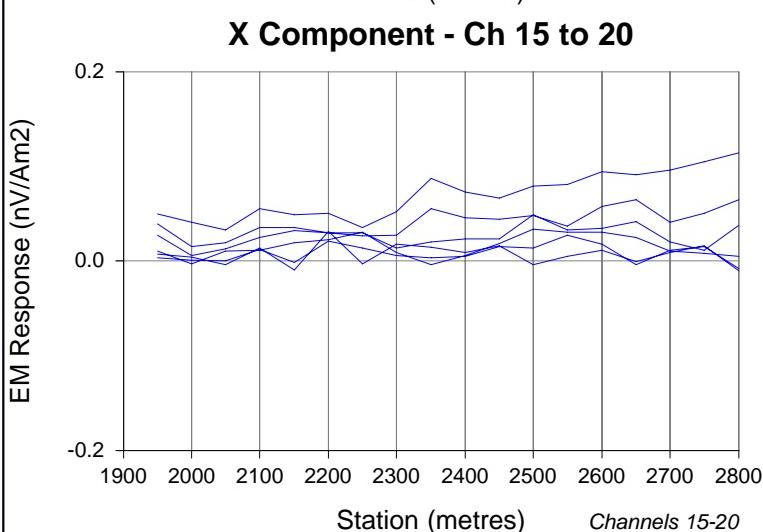
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : X
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 24.5 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms



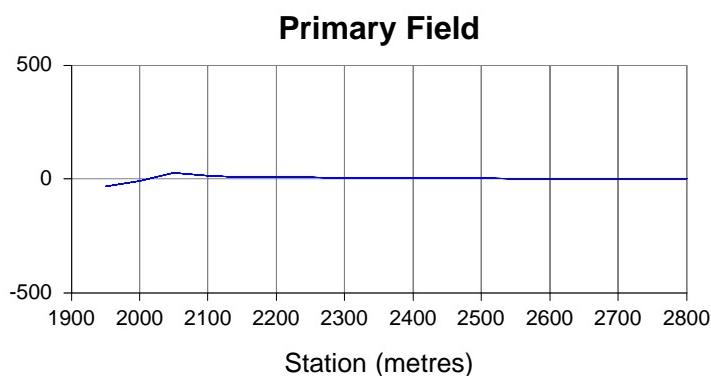
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 5200N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

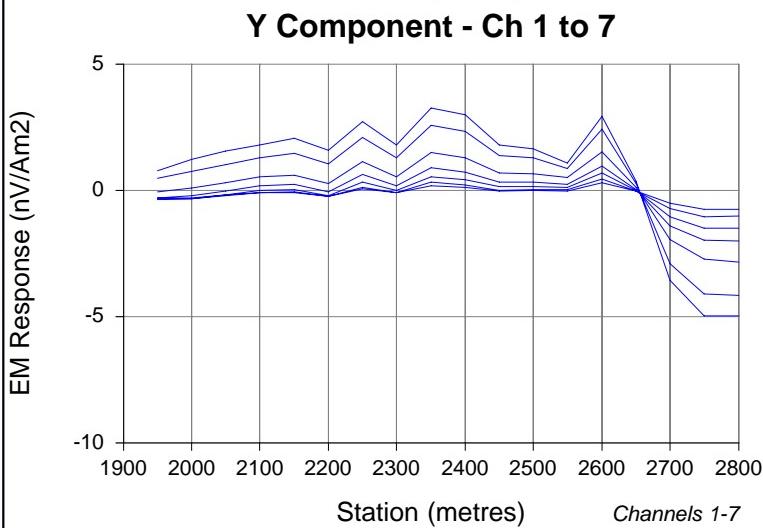
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093

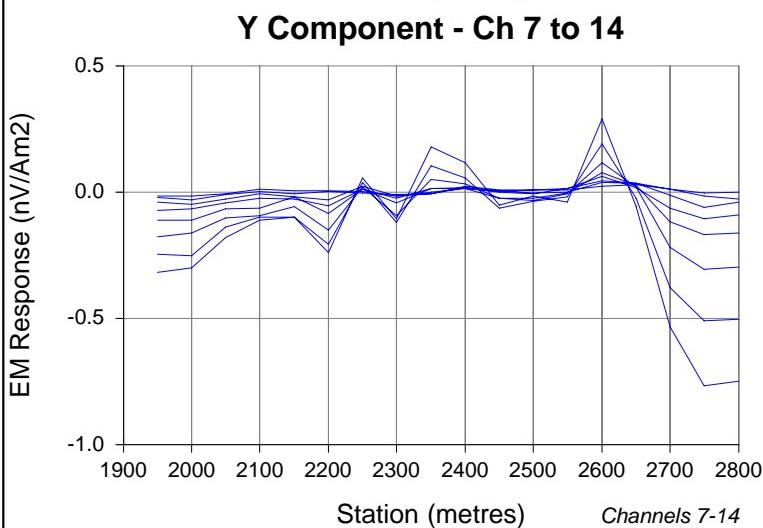


SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50 m

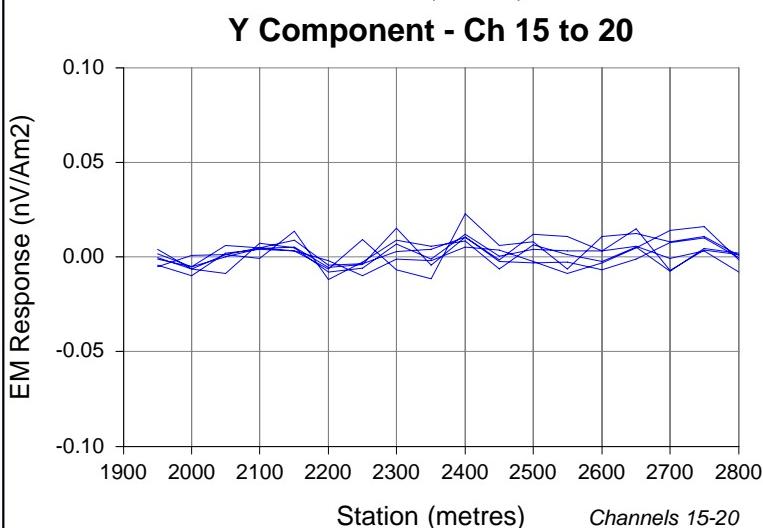
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Y
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 24.5 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms



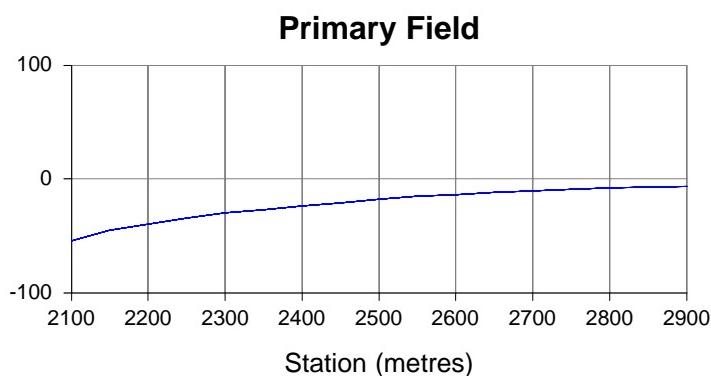
**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 5200N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

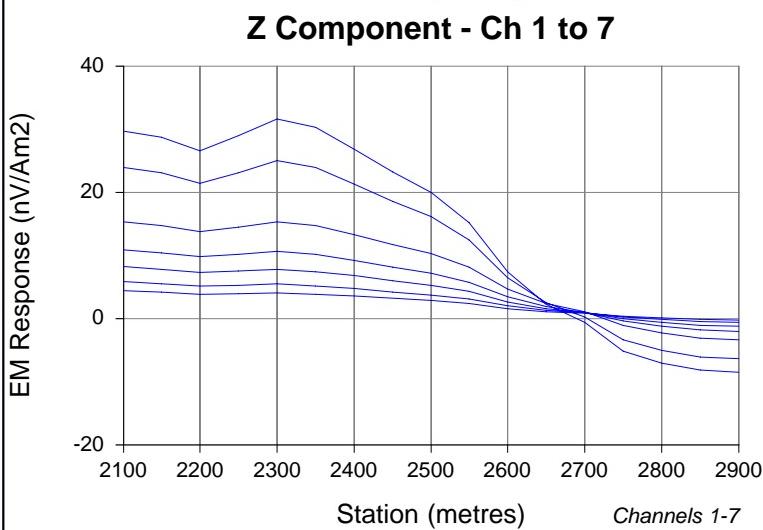
Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	: 0.0995	11	: 0.8695
2	: 0.1245	12	: 1.080
3	: 0.1540	13	: 1.341
4	: 0.1910	14	: 1.664
5	: 0.2375	15	: 2.066
6	: 0.2950	16	: 2.565
7	: 0.3660	17	: 3.184
8	: 0.4545	18	: 3.953
9	: 0.5645	19	: 4.908
10	: 0.7005	20	: 6.093

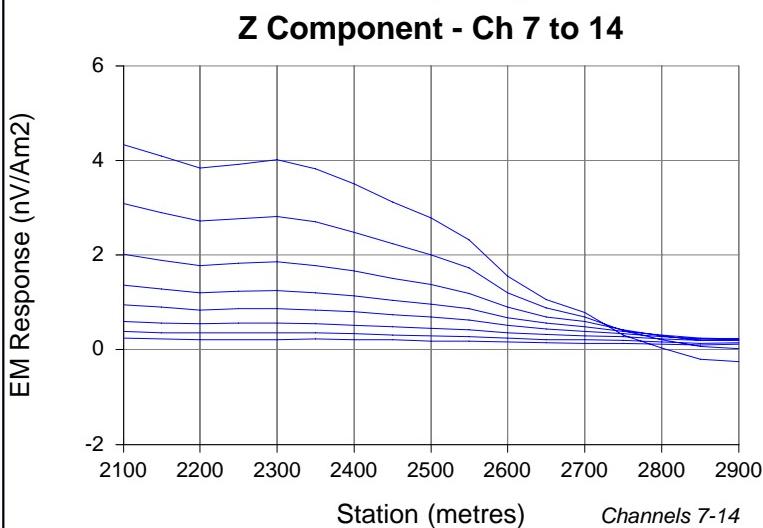


SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50 m

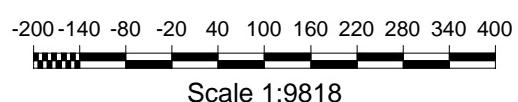
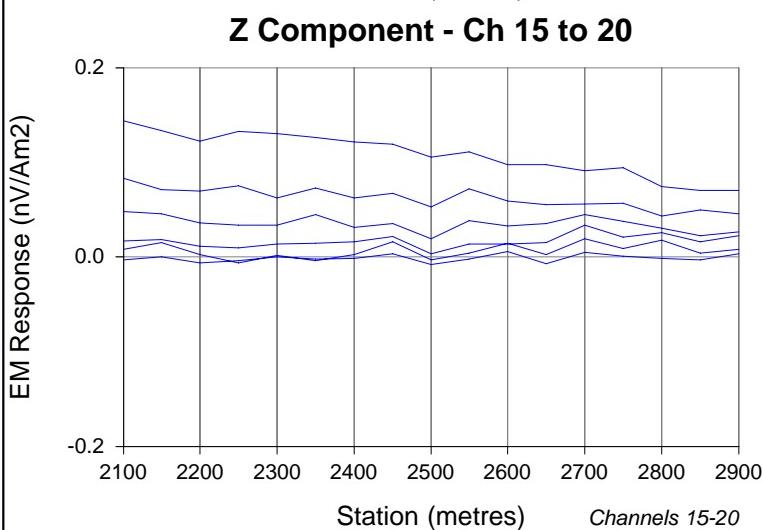
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Z
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3



TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 24.5 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms



**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

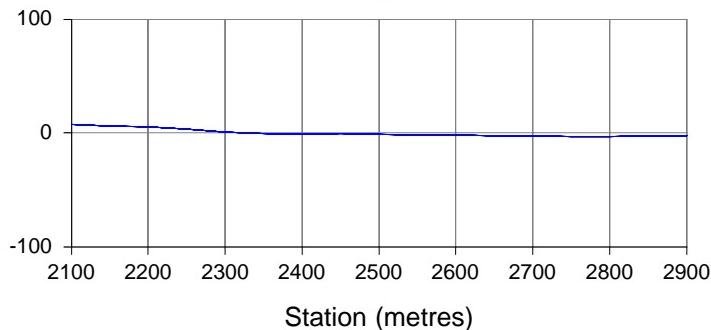
Line 5400N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010

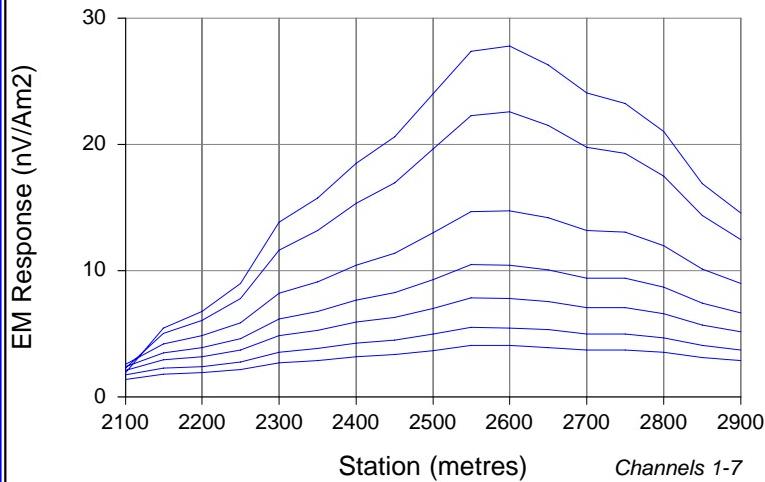
Primary Field



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093

X Component - Ch 1 to 7



SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50 m

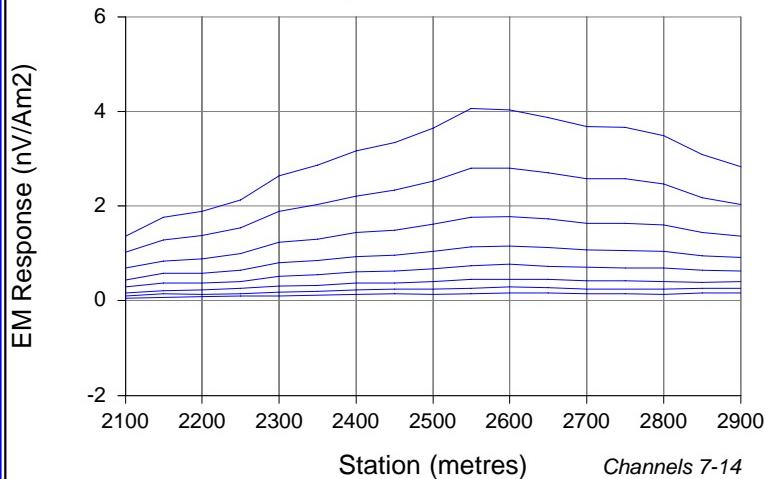
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : X
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3

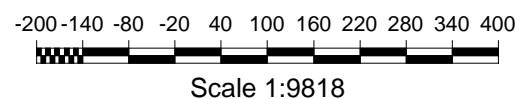
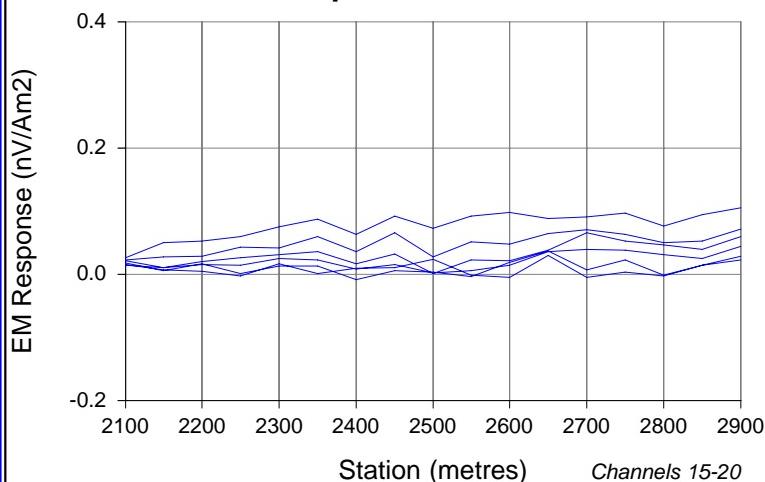
TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 24.5 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms

X Component - Ch 7 to 14



X Component - Ch 15 to 20



**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

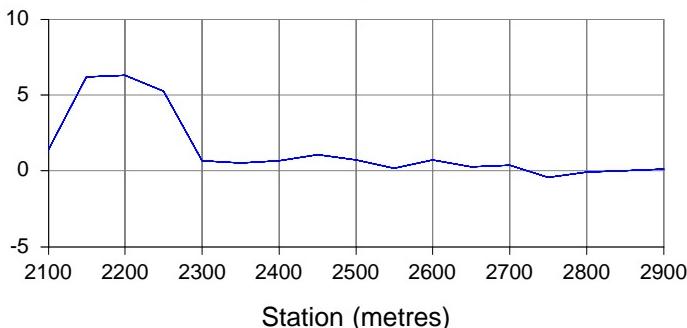
Line 5400N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010

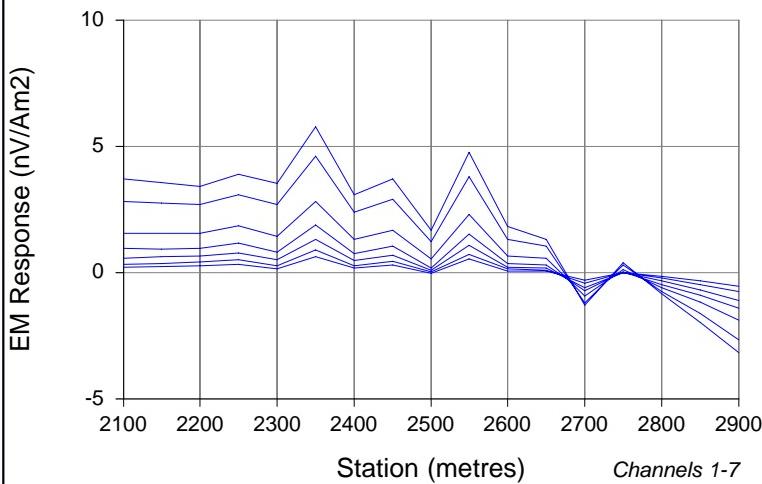
Primary Field



WINDOW TIMES (ms): Centre

1	:	0.0995	11	:	0.8695
2	:	0.1245	12	:	1.080
3	:	0.1540	13	:	1.341
4	:	0.1910	14	:	1.664
5	:	0.2375	15	:	2.066
6	:	0.2950	16	:	2.565
7	:	0.3660	17	:	3.184
8	:	0.4545	18	:	3.953
9	:	0.5645	19	:	4.908
10	:	0.7005	20	:	6.093

Y Component - Ch 1 to 7



SURVEY PARAMETERS

Configuration : Fixed Loop
Station Spacing : 50 m

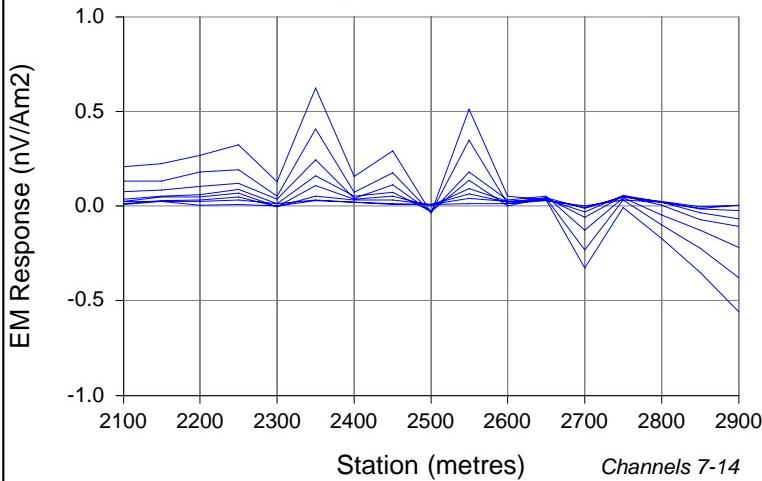
RECEIVER

Receiver : SMARTEM
Frequency : 30.1205
Component : Y
Rx Coil : Geonics 3D-3

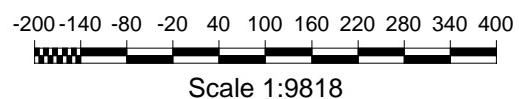
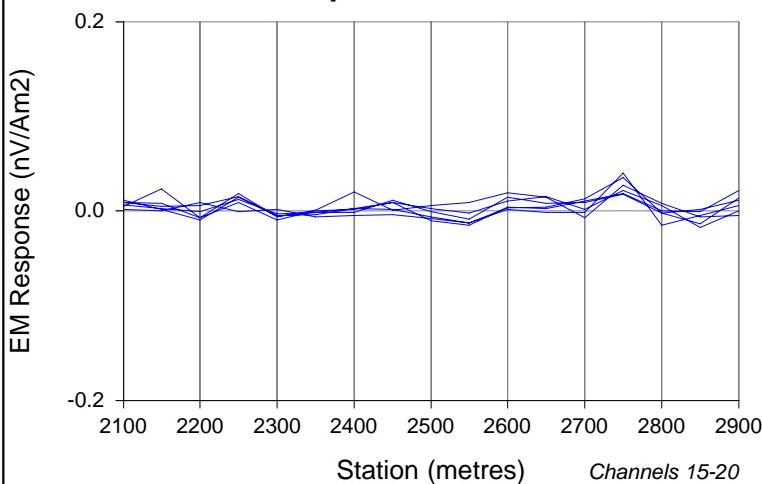
TRANSMITTER

Transmitter : Geonics
Loop : 1
Tx Current : 24.5 A
On Time : 8.3 ms
Off Time : 8.3 ms
Turn Off : 0.38 ms

Y Component - Ch 7 to 14



Y Component - Ch 15 to 20



**PAGET MINERALS CORP.
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
FLTEM SURVEY**

Line 5400N

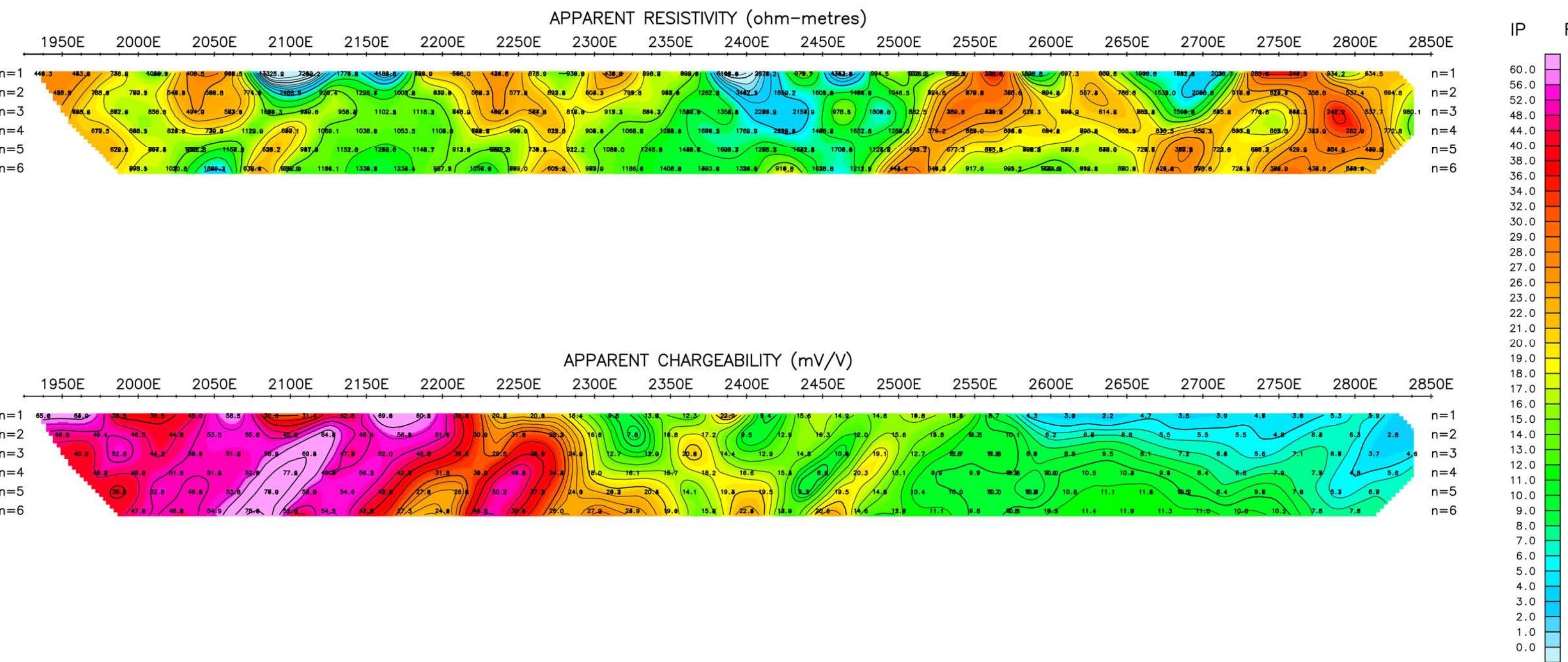
DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC
147 Robin Cres., Saskatoon, S.K.

Surveyed By: Kevin Mouldey

Survey Date: Sept 2010

APPENDIX D

IP/Resistivity Pseudo and Inversion Sections



INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

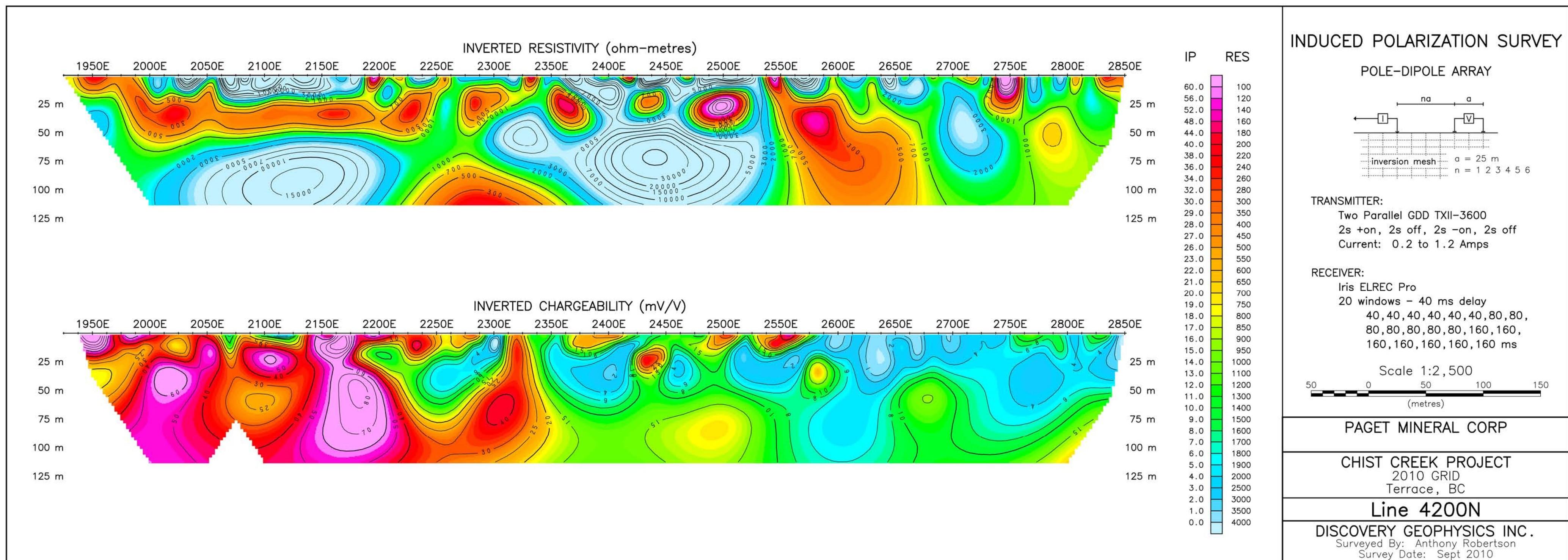
POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY

TRANSMITTER:
 Two Parallel GDD TXII-3600
 2s +on, 2s off, 2s -on, 2s off
 Current: 0.2 to 1.2 Amps

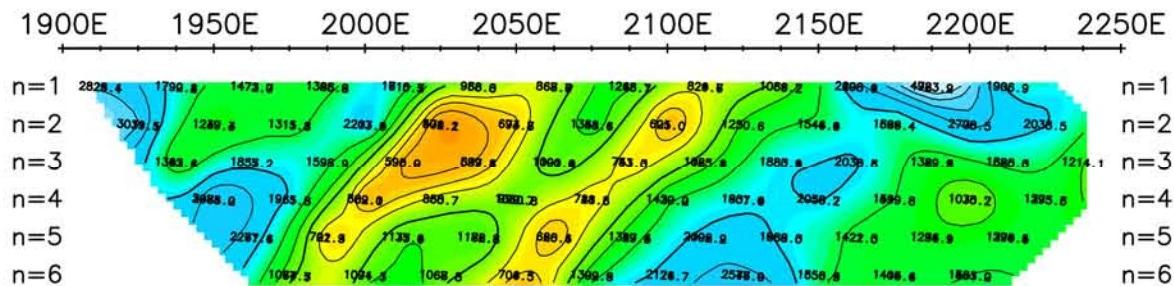
RECEIVER:
 Iris ELREC Pro
 20 windows – 40 ms delay
 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 80, 80,
 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 160, 160,
 160, 160, 160, 160 ms

Scale 1:2,500

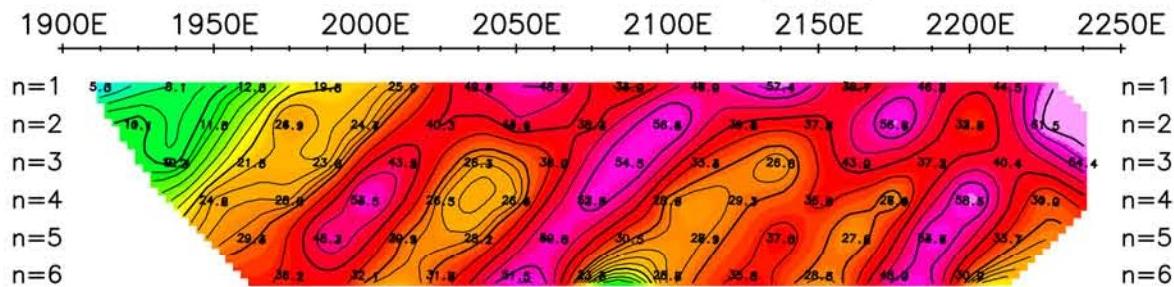
PAGET MINERAL CORP
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
 2010 GRID
 Terrace, BC
Line 4200N
DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC.
 Surveyed By: Anthony Robertson
 Survey Date: Sept 2010



APPARENT RESISTIVITY (ohm-metres)

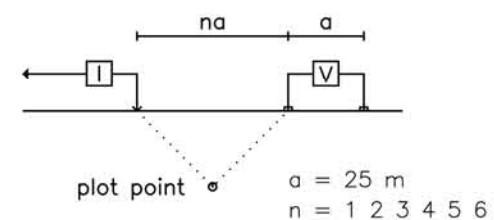


APPARENT CHARGEABILITY (mV/V)



INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



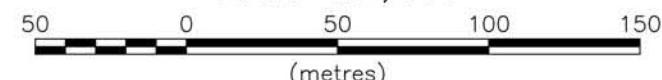
TRANSMITTER:

Two Parallel GDD TXII-3600
2s +on, 2s off, 2s -on, 2s off
Current: 0.2 to 1.2 Amps

RECEIVER:

Iris ELREC Pro
20 windows – 40 ms delay
40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 80, 80,
80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 160, 160,
160, 160, 160, 160, 160 ms

Scale 1:2,500

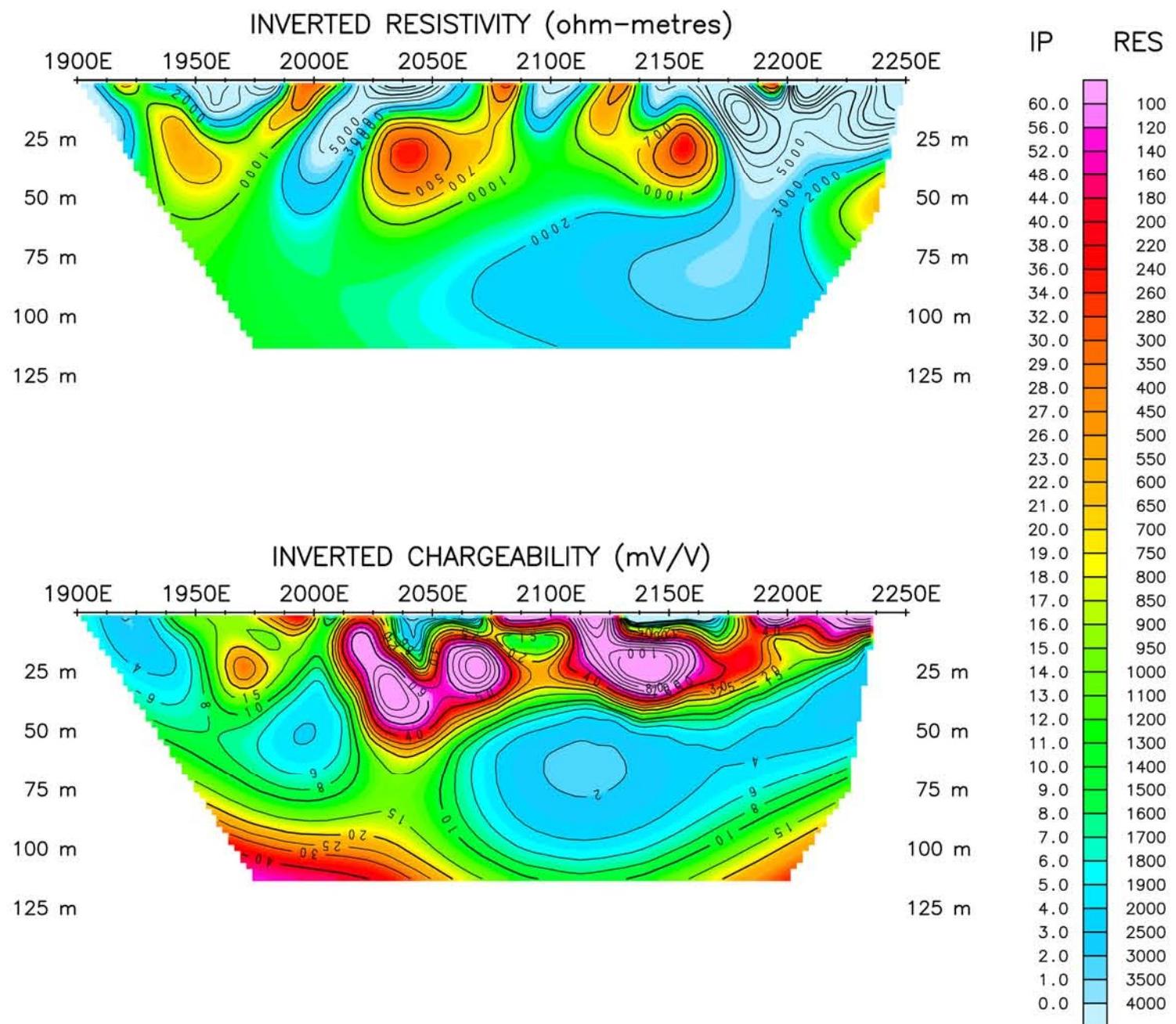


PAGET MINERAL CORP

CHIST CREEK PROJECT
2010 GRID
Terrace, BC

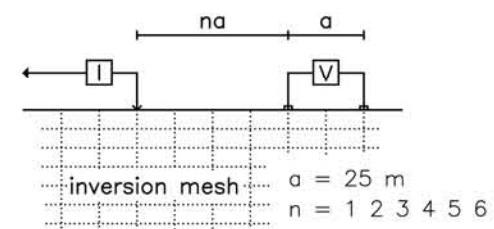
Line 4600N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC.
Surveyed By: Anthony Robertson
Survey Date: Sept 2010



INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY



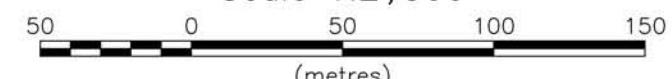
TRANSMITTER:

Two Parallel GDD TXII-3600
2s +on, 2s off, 2s -on, 2s off
Current: 0.2 to 1.2 Amps

RECEIVER:

Iris ELREC Pro
20 windows – 40 ms delay
40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40, 80, 80,
80, 80, 80, 80, 160, 160,
160, 160, 160, 160 ms

Scale 1:2,500



PAGET MINERAL CORP

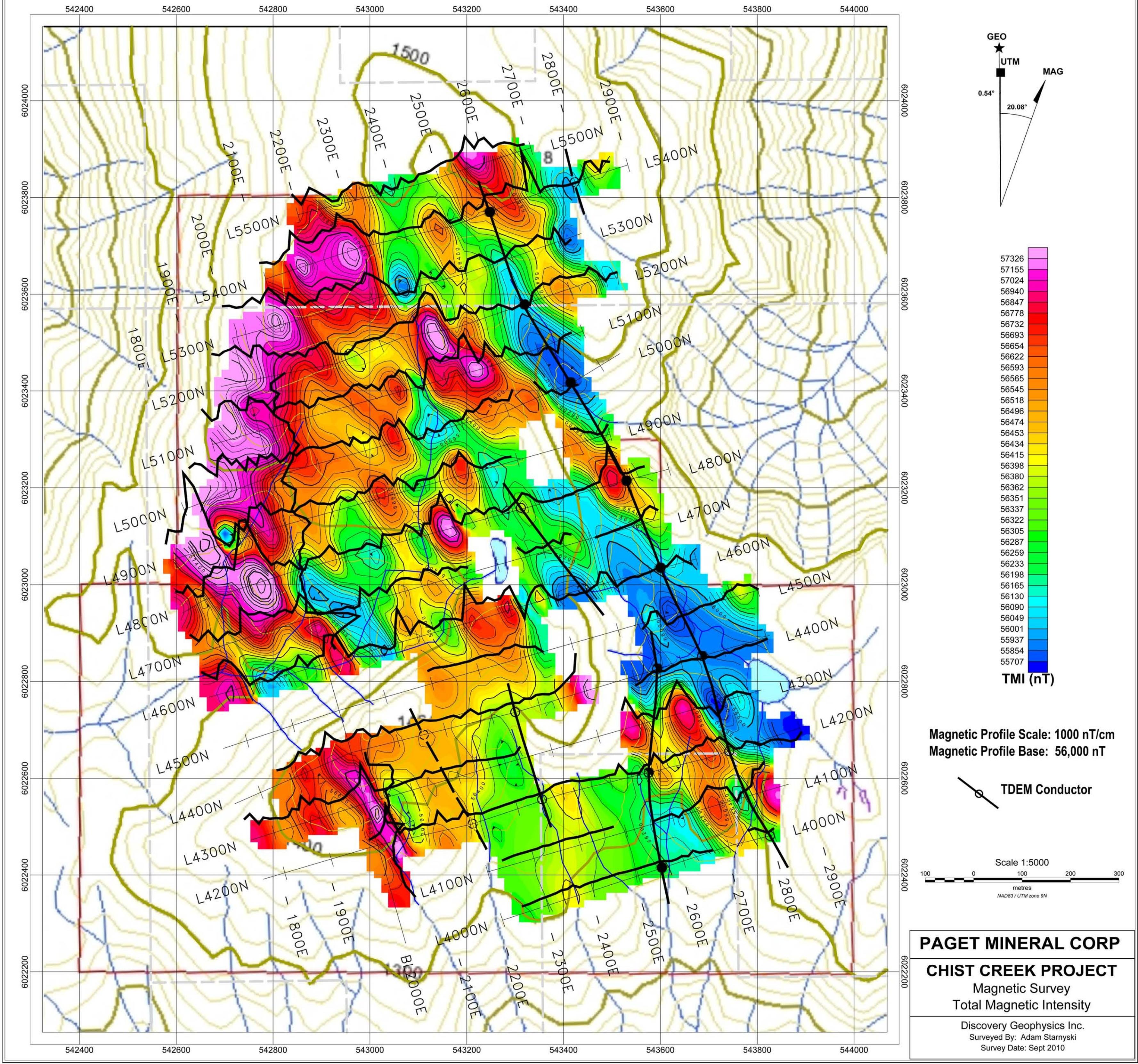
CHIST CREEK PROJECT
2010 GRID
Terrace, BC

Line 4600N

DISCOVERY GEOPHYSICS INC.
Surveyed By: Anthony Robertson
Survey Date: Sept 2010

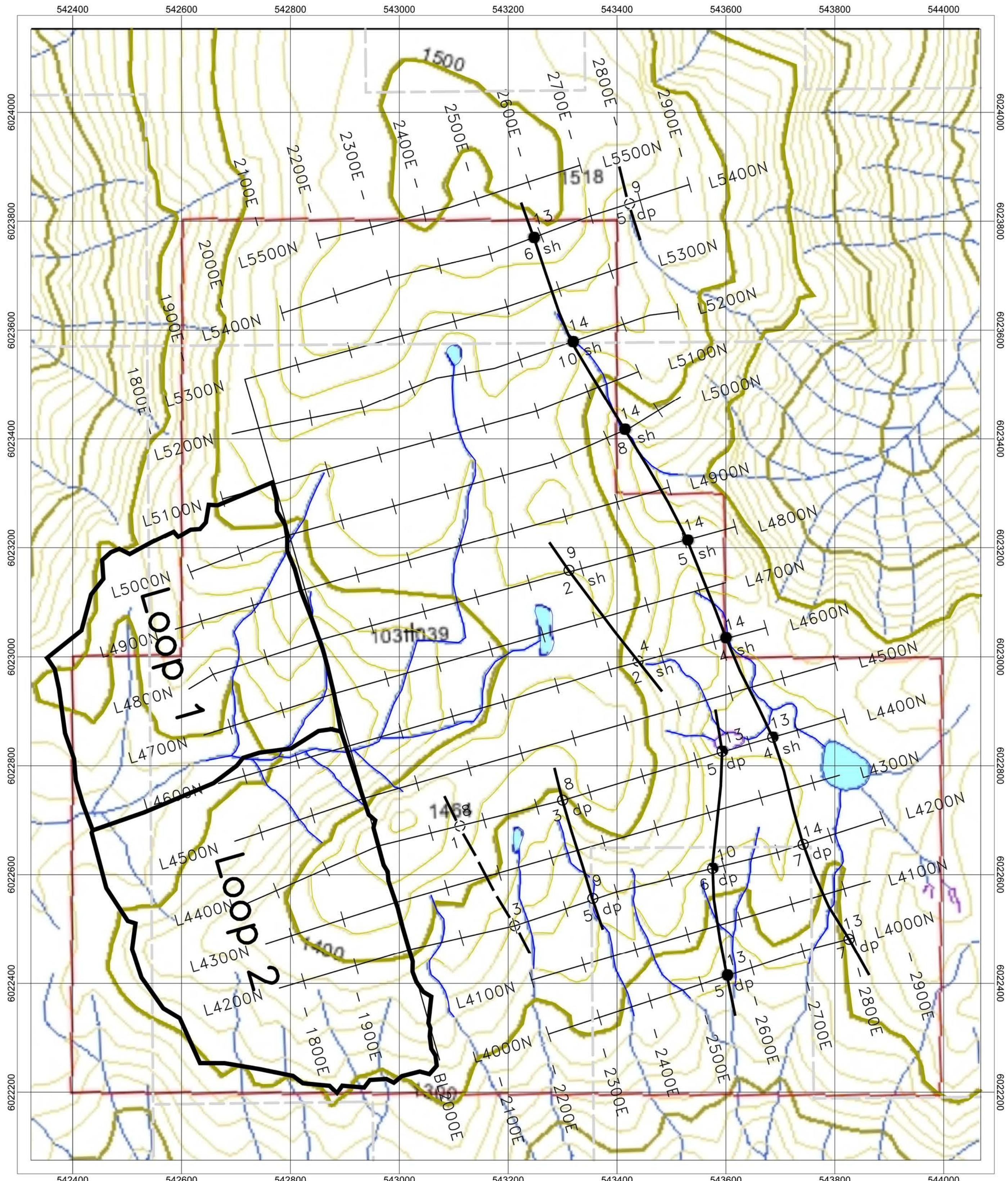
APPENDIX E

Magnetic Map



APPENDIX F

TDEM Interpretation Map



APPENDIX G

Digital Data on Compact Disc

Appendix B

Statement of Qualifications

I, Jim Young, certify that:

1. I am a technician employed by Paget Minerals Corporation, with offices located at:
1160-1040 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC
2. Since 1997 I have been intermittently employed in mineral exploration in North America.
3. I have prepared all sections of this report with the assistance of Paget Minerals consultants.

Dated this 11th day of February, 2011



Signature

Jim Young

Appendix C

Statement of Expenditures

Mobilization	\$3500
TDEM	\$20800
Magnetics	\$3500
Standby	\$3000
Report	\$2000
 Subtotal	 \$32800
HST	\$3936
 Total	 \$36736
 Helicopter	 \$24795
Useable	\$18368
 Submitted	 \$55104